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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP RODES'S DIVISION, Oct. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—The campaign which has just been completed, resulting in the flight of Meade's army to Centreville before the advancing legions of the great Confederate chieftain, Gen R. E. Lee, has been pronounced by military critics to be far superior in its evidences of illustrious generalship to any other strategic operation which has been accomplished with success in this war, so prolific of instances of the highest genius. A hurried sketch of the general plan, as it is understood by the "*to pollot*" of this army, and a particular statement in regard to the part played by Gen. R. D. Johnston's Brigade, is what your correspondent is about to offer

The Army of Gen. Lee had been for some ten or twelve days in line of battle extending from Liberty Mills on the left to Mueton's Ford on the right. The corps of Gen. A. P. Hill, occupying all the ground from Newman's Ford to the Mills on the left, that of Gen. Ewell extending to Mueton's on the right, while the cavalry was on either flank of the army acting as a picket and corps of observation. The enemy were threatening our lines first at one point and then at another, when Gen. Lee conceived the plan of throwing his whole force upon the enemy's right flank and rear, and forcing him either to fight a fair open battle, or to fall back towards Washington, or to advance across the Rapidan, thereby exposing his communications to an attack from Lee's army, and leaving Washington without defence. To do this it was necessary that the whole line of the Rapidan should be picketed with a force of infantry, that the enemy's suspicions might not be aroused, that the usual camp fires should burn at night, and that all the signs of the presence of a great army should continue to exist, that the yankee army might be surprised, and our movement be attended with success For this duty the North Carolina Brigade commanded by Gen. Johnston was selected; and while the corps of Gen. Hill was moving towards Madison C. H., this command was rapidly transferred from Germanna ford to relieve Ewell's corps and commence the impersonation of a grand army. How well it played its part is evinced by the success of Gen. Lee's movements On Saturday night the 10th of Oct. the yankee commander began to *smell a rat* and immediately commenced a retreat, but to cover this three divisions of cavalry, commanded respectively by Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick, were thrown across the river at Mueton's ford, where they were met by Col. Toon's 20th Reg't N. C. Troops, and five companies of Col. Coleman's 12th Reg't N. C. Troops, assisted by a portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division, while the 5th Reg't N. C. Troops, the 23d Reg't N. C. Troops, and five companies of the 12th Reg't N. C. Troops, all under command of that gallant soldier Col T. M. Garrett, who commands Johnston's Brigade, with the remainder of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, crossed the river at Raccoon ford and gained the enemy's rear. A severe fight ensued in which the cavalry and artillery of Gen. Lee's command mainly participated, they having reached the scene of action first; but this was stopped so soon as Col. Garrett's command appeared on the field, the enemy retreating in the direction of Stephensburg. They were then pursued by the whole command After retreating about two miles the yankees planted a battery on an eminence commanding the field through which our force was compelled to pass, where they opened a severe and trying fire. Our cavalry took cover in the woods on either flank, while Col. Garrett brought his command into line facing the enemy and ordered them to charge This they did right gallantly, but the yankees were all mounted, artillery as well as cavalry, and fled on our approach; not however, until our line was subjected to a very uncomfortable flank fire under which we sustained quite a heavy loss. In this charge when the cavalry was called upon to assist us they refused because they had no orders from Gen. Lee, and the cavalry officer ranked Col. Garrett. Again and again the yankees were put to flight as the infantry charged upon them with a terrific yell At Stevensburg the cavalry acted with the most astonishing courage, dashed time and again sabre bare into the ranks of the yankee forces, and at last succeeded in repulsing them and driving them beyond the town. At this place the infantry were rested, having *double-quicked* six miles in the pursuit, and while they were reclining on the ground Gen. Lee rode up to Col. Garrett and said: "Col., your command has elicited the admiration of every beholder to-day, not only on account of their splendid gallantry, but because of their steadiness on the march, and their excellent behaviour everywhere. Please tell them that I entertain this opinion of their conduct. I would tell tell them so myself, but I never made but one speech in my life, then I promised I'd never attempt another." Col. Garrett then addressed the brigade and he complimented them in the highest terms.

The pursuit continued to Brandy Station, when the yankees were handed over to the tender mercy of Stuart, who joined Lee with his Division of Cavalry. On the whole our cavalry acted well.

Johnston's Brigade rejoined Gen. Ewell's corps and was also engaged in the heavy skirmishing at Auburn. When the yankees were driven beyond Bull Run, our army having accomplished its object retreated to this side of the Rappahannock, where they are now encamped But in that retreat the line of railroad and telegraph was destroyed.

As to the country along our line of march, it is a desolate and nearly uninhabited country—fences are destroyed; splendid mansions burned to the ground; forests cut down; stock and cattle stolen and driven away; and the few citizens who have remained, deprived of every means of support, subsisting on the charities of a few of the better hearted foe. It is enough to write *vengeance* in deep, dark, legible letters on the heart of every one who has witnessed the work of the fiends.

You may soon near from me again. HORNET.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH REGIMENT, N. C. T.,
Near Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Perhaps after the late moves of our army the people at home would like to hear from the old 18th. You can inform them that they will now find us encamped near the Rappahannock river, a few miles from Brandy Station. We arrived here yesterday, having been on the march ten days. When we left camp we fully expected to scare up a fight, but we have been agreeably disappointed. Gen. Lee intended making the enemy fight or drive him to Centerville; he succeeded in accomplishing the latter, and then proceeded to destroy the railroad and thus render the permanent occupation of this portion of Virginia impracticable for some months to come. The way we destroy the rail road is this: the track is torn up and the cross ties piled, like piling staves, upon them the iron is laid, the pile is then fired, the iron heats and bends and becomes unfit for use.

We will only remain here a few days, when we expect to recross the Rapidan river and either go to Tennessee or winter near Orange C. H. We would prefer the latter. Our boys are very much in need of money, not having received any for nearly four months. And we don't know why Gov. Vance didn't send us some of the English goods he is receiving. We are very much in need of clothing, and hope our noble Governor will not forget us. I see Cook's brigade with new uniforms, and we feel a little slighted. The boys of this brigade are all right, and have a plenty of beef and flour.

R. S.

GEN. ROBERT RANSOM, it is said, has been appointed to the command of the troops in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The voting in the army takes place to-day; in the State on Wednesday next. We repeat the request to our friends in the army and in various parts of the State to give us early news of results

In reviewing the canvass, it gives us great pleasure to know that in this District there has been no perceptible party feeling The papers within the District—there are but three, the N. C. Presbyterian, the Wilmington Journal, and the Observer—have, though probably not all intending to vote for the same person, utterly ignored party in this matter, as two of them have done at all times during the war. And the people have shown their approbation of this course by also ignoring party. For instance, in this town and county, of which we can speak more knowingly than of the others, so completely are old party lines, and even party lines of more recent date, obliterated, that many of the strongest old democrats and later secessionists will vote for the candidate who was never either a democrat or a secessionist, and some of the strongest old Whigs and later Union men will vote for one or other of his opponents, one of whom was a Whig and then a secessionist, and the other was both democrat and secessionist.

Having been applied to once or twice to advocate the election of that one of the three candidates for whom our neighbors know we intend to vote, and having declined to do so, we have felt it right to state the above facts; and further, that in a contest in which all the candidates are agreed upon the great question of the day—the duty of prosecuting the war to a result ensuring independence and a final separation from the detestable yankees—we have not deemed it either necessary or proper to stir up old party feeling by making the Observer the advocate of either, meaning simply to cast our own votes. It is a great satisfaction to us to know that we have done nothing to create or to keep alive parties of any sort since the war, and all we could to keep them down. The only party we would have any one to know till this war is over, is the party of the Confederacy, utterly and uncompromisingly opposed to the yankees or to any further connection with them. And it is exceedingly gratifying to us to know that this is the only party existing in this District.

A RAID IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn by a letter from a friend that the yankees and tories are making what it was feared was a serious advance upon Asheville from East Tennessee. Gen. Vance, in command in that section, sent Maj. J. W. Woodfin and 200 mounted militia to meet them They fought at the Warm Springs, about 80 miles from Asheville, and Major W. and two privates were killed and six wounded; and his force driven back. Our men were ambushed. The enemy's loss unknown.

We learn that Gov. Vance promptly started for Asheville on receipt of this news, dispatching such help as was at his command.

FROM BELOW.—We learn by letter from Kinston, Oct. 25th, that James M. Foy, Esq., of this county, (now acting as scout in Eastern North Carolina,) had just returned from an expedition in the neighborhood of Newbern. He carried two men with him, and brought back three others, a yankee Major and two privates, captured with their horses and arms. A good citizen and a gallant soldier is Mr. Foy! Success to him.

We learn that the yankees have 3000 cavalry at Newbern, among them two veteran regiments, the 3d and 4th New York. *They intend a raid in about two weeks.*

HELP FOR THE ARMY.—We have from time to time noticed the large numbers of deserters sent forward by Gen Hoke and Capt McRae (probably not less than 1500 in all) and now we learn from a reliable source that they have been pouring in at other points. It is said that about ten per day have been arriving at Raleigh, voluntarily reporting to the Governor and begging for letters to their officers asking pardon for their offence. These swell the number already returned during this month to near 2000, by far the greater part voluntarily. This is indeed cheering. The army is strengthened, the band of prowlers in the woods diminished, the robbers of lone women and children discountenanced (for we presume this is not the class that has the good sense and manliness to return to their posts.) The deserters are from all the States, most of them of course from our own. If the other States would make as energetic and as judicious efforts to reinforce the army in the same way, we would soon have enough men to whip Meade and Rosecranz's successor.

NEWSPAPERS AND SALARIED MEN.—One of our exchanges says:—

"He is a brave man who will now venture to sell his produce or wares at relatively lower prices than he has to pay for everything else. We know but two classes that are doing this, and they bid fair to live and die in moderate circumstances—these are the newspaper men and laborers or mechanics and salaried men. We know from experience that newspapers have only risen two or three times former prices, while we have to pay from ten to twenty times as much for everything we use, and still there is complaint that we should increase our prices at all. Newspaper proprietors could just as well have made fortunes out of the necessities of the times as other classes, but they have preferred to make a decent living and serve the cause."

This compliment to the Press is but just, though uttered by one of them and now endorsed by another. Paying from four to ten times as much as formerly for paper, wages, ink, &c., we have only doubled our prices, no more. Yet it is more than questionable whether we shall "make a decent living" by the publication. With the circulation we now have and old prices we should rapidly make a fortune, but, with vastly increased labor, we do not expect to make a support. Yet we are exceedingly loth to make any further advance in our prices, for it would seem to be a giving way to the ruling spirit of the times, the greed of gain. We have an intimation, however, that the price of printing paper is shortly to be raised, and at no long period to nearly double what we now pay. If so, the white sheet on which we print will cost us just about as much as subscribers pay for the printed sheet. That of course would necessitate an increase of price, of which, should it take place, our readers will be duly informed.

As to laborers and mechanics, the remark of our contemporary is also true, though not to so great an extent. Their wages have generally been advanced from three to five times as much as formerly; but they pay ten times as much for food and clothing.

The cases of most hardship that we know of are those of salaried men. In very rare instances have salaries been increased. How they get along is a marvel, paying $65 a barrel for flour, $6 a bushel for meal, $2 a pound for bacon, 60 cents a pound for fresh meats, $3 a pound for butter, $1 50 a dozen for eggs, and so on. The only imaginable mode by which they can live is that they stint themselves of everything but the plainest and most indispensable articles. We heard a bank officer say recently, that he had not had a pound of butter on his table for months, nor a sweet potatoe during this season. His salary will not afford such *luxuries!* and he is too honest to live beyond his income.

So also with many of the Professors in our Literary institutions How can they live upon their old salaries? And yet we have heard that in some cases even those old salaries have been reduced! It ought not to be so.

RECONSTRUCTION.—PARTIES.—It is not often we have time or inclination to read the long communications that sometimes appear in the columns of our exchanges, but our attention has been attracted to one such in a late Standard by a note which the Editor appended to it as follows:—

"Our correspondent is in error in supposing that we have favored reconstruction. We have uniformly opposed it. The views of our correspondent are forcibly presented, and are worthy of consideration —*Standard.*"

Tempted by this to read the communication itself, we find it to be from Livingston, Ala., condoling with the Editor of the Standard on the outrage upon his office and applauding his independent course, but *arguing against what the writer supposes to be the Standard's desire for reconstruction of the old Union!* To this the Standard replies, as above, "Our correspondent is in error in supposing that we have favored reconstruction. We have uniformly opposed it." The Standard has, as it states, said that it is against reconstruction, yet in spite of this its course has been differently understood by this Alabama writer and by many others in and out of the State. Whilst we have given it credit for its declarations, against reconstruction, we should have been glad to see some of its able editorials devoted to the enforcement of that view, and especially in rebuke of those of its friends and admirers in quite a number of counties whose resolutions in favor of "the Union as it was" it published without objection A decided rebuke of this by the Standard would have done good to those who first adopted such resolutions and prevented others of the Standard's friends from so misapprehending its position as to echo the treasonable resolution But besides failing to express disapprobation of such resolutions, the Standard has given countenance to the supposition that it was in favor of reconstruction, by publishing, and even republishing with editorial commendation, the "Davidson" articles, avowedly in favor of reconstruction. It was only natural, under such circumstances, that the Standard's Alabama friend, and others, should understand it as itself favoring reconstruction.

The avowed object of the Alabama writer is, as he expresses it, "to organize a constitutional opposition party to serve as a check upon Mr. Davis." And he complains of the subserviency of the Congress, the Legislatures and Governors of the States, the Judiciary, and the Press, as "servile and timid," all "ready to applaud any act of oppression." We protest against the justice of such assertions. All these departments of the government have, with a very few isolated cases of exception, lent a generous support to the President, not because of any special love for him, or subserviency to his power, but for the sake of their country and its cause, which they have been satisfied the President is doing his best to serve. Every one of these departments has condemned, at proper times, and when the occasion seemed to demand it, certain of the acts or the policy of the President. This they did as patriots. To array themselves against his every act, to form "a party" to oppose him, would be to act as factionists, to injure their country, and to promote subjugation. Many of the Press, for instance, have doubtless been influenced by the same considerations that have governed us. We never belonged to the President's political party before the war, and we do not expect to belong to it after the war, when merely political questions may again divide us; but we feel that we are helping our country and its cause by supporting his administration so far as we can do so conscientiously, and condemning only when compelled to do so. This does not seem to us to savor of either "servility" or "timidity," even though, as is sometimes the case, we think and say that it is possible those who have the direction of affairs and knowledge of their condition (which in time of war we have not) may possibly be better judges than we of what is for our good. We could not express our views better or more forcibly than the Standard itself did on the same point on the 15th of May 1861, just after the war began, as follows:

"Party has been used to crush us, but we have no disposition, in a crisis like the present, to retaliate. We shall not pause to criminate when the country is in danger. War is upon us, and the war must be fought out. Let the party hack be marked and remembered, but let us not spare the time, at this juncture, to pursue him. If public affairs are mismanaged; if injustice is done; if favorites without merit are mingled out and honored, while the honest and worthy are kept in the ranks; and if party is substituted for country even in the midst of civil war, let us either bear it like men, or rise above it for the sake of our State. So far as we are concerned, our course is plain. We shall strike back, when assailed, and we shall expose falsehood, whether uttered against our friends or ourself; but we shall not be diverted from the great business of encouraging the people of all parties to resist the aggressions of the common enemy. He who thinks chiefly of himself or of his party in this crisis, is unworthy of North Carolina."

The Standard so far endorses its Alabama correspondent as to remark that "his views are forcibly presented, and are worthy of consideration." Forcibly enough, we admit, but worthy of *condemnation* would have been the better word. What, for instance, more untrue than the first sentence of the following extract, or more unsound and immoral than the third sentence?—

"With the exception of the Charleston Mercury, Raleigh Standard, and Montgomery Advertiser, no other paper has dared to shew one spark of manliness and independence; they have all succumbed to the military power. There is not a newspaper that will publish a communication in favor of reconstruction, yet they boast loudly of their independence and freedom! I believe with Mr. Jefferson, "that error of opinion may be tolerated while reason is left free to combat it;" and my notion of a free press, i. e. one enjoying freedom, is, one that will publish any decently written article, regardless of its tenets."

We contend that the press has almost universally spoken with freedom upon all public subjects—a freedom that has occasionally degenerated into licentiousness. But as for publishing "any decently written article, regardless of its tenets," that is not any part of its duty. It owes to society the suppression of many such articles, not only very decently but very forcibly written, which might sap the foundations of public virtue. Such a license at the North has led to free loveism, abolitionism, and many other kindred blots upon the political and moral condition of that section. Reason was left abundantly free to combat all those errors, yet they have fastened upon the public mind there with the tenacity of death. The remark of Mr. Jefferson was one of those insidious abstractions which he was in the habit of putting forth, and was doubtless intended to excuse his own infidel opinions.

There are certain things of vital importance, upon which our convictions are so decided, that we would not feel it right to allow any man through our columns to endeavor to unsettle the minds of the people. Such are the great truths of the Christian Religion. We claim to be independent; yet we would unhesitatingly refuse to publish a communication denying those truths. So, during this war *for independence*, we would equally refuse to allow the Observer to be made by any man a medium for advocating reconstruction, and for an abandonment of the whole object of the war. The first would be a great moral wrong, the last a great political wrong.

GEORGIA.—The Empire State of the South has the good fortune to have a most efficient officer as Comptroller General—a Mr. Thweatt—who gives each year statistics of great value, showing in a very clear light the condition, resources and responsibilities of the State. His report for the present year is especially valuable, we infer from the synopsis presented in the Georgia papers, of which some items will doubtless interest our readers in North Carolina.

The total valuation of taxable property is $891,896,688, an increase of $413,244,821 over last year—more than 70 per cent. The increase in the value of slaves is $8 per cent., of land 25 per cent. The total valuation of slaves is $444,075,247; of land $200,486,676; County and Town property $55,568,277; Money and solvent debts $181,727,864; Merchandise $54,268,736; other property $105,500,288. The State tax on this property is not quite one-fifth of one per cent. The gross amount of taxes for the past year was $1,262,036.68. The net earnings of the State railroad paid into the Treasury were $1,650,000, embracing, however, large payments from the government for earnings of the previous year.

The total means of the Treasury for the year were $9,461,445 87. Expenditures $7,831,841 43. Of the expenditures, the following are among those contingent upon the war:

Military Fund	$2,781,073 15
$350,000 appropriation for manufacture of arms	84,497 42
Soldiers' Clothing Fund	1,088,000 00
Indigent Soldiers' Family Fund	1,690,430 25
Supply people of Georgia with Salt	202,387 65
Georgia Relief and Hospital Association	450,000 00
For obstructions on Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers	45,000 00
Refunded to City of Augusta for obstructing Savannah River	58,666 68
On account of Cotton Card Factory	80,717 08

The Comptroller estimates an expenditure for the next year of $3,950,000 for support of indigent soldiers' families, hospitals and relief associations, and military fund

The debt of the State is $14,141,410; and it has railroads worth in ordinary times $3,840,124 to meet this debt, to say nothing of its immense taxable property stated above Over six millions of the debt has been created during the war for military purposes which the Confederacy will doubtless refund.

The following are the classes and number of persons who have been beneficiaries of the fund for the support of the indigent soldiers' families:

Widows of soldiers who have died in service	4,022
No. of disabled soldiers by sickness or wounds	558
No of wives, mothers, &c., dependent upon soldiers in service, not able to support themselves	22,855
No. of orphans of deceased soldiers under 12 years of age	8,556
No. of children of women, not widows, dependent upon soldiers in service	46,219
No. of children over 12 years of age not able to support themselves and dependent upon indigent soldiers in service	862
No. of children and other indigent persons unable to support themselves, but dependent upon soldiers	841
Total	83,628

DISMISSAL OF ROSECRANS.—Lincoln has done a good deed for the Confederacy in laying on the shelf another of his ablest Generals. Rosecrans has been "relieved," to use the military phrase, and Grant and Thomas, who are probably his equals, but not superiors, take his place. The yankees have one able General less. One after another their greatest, from Scott to Rosecrans, have gone by the board, simply because they were not able to accomplish what with the blessing of Providence is an impossibility, the conquest of the South.

RELIEF OF THE MARKET.—The citizens of Salisbury and of Charlotte have held meetings to raise a fund to purchase provisions to be sold at cost to the indigent. At Salisbury $10,000 were immediately subscribed and the prospect was good to get as much money as necessary. In Charlotte $17,225 were subscribed for this purpose, and $17,810 additional were contributed to provide food to be given gratuitously to the poor. These amounts were made up by subscriptions of from $2000 to $5.

WOOD FOR THE POOR.—We are requested to inform applicants that tickets for the wood purchased by some benevolent gentlemen to mitigate the severities of the coming winter upon the poor of our town, will be issued on Monday next to applicants by H. L. Myrover, Esq.

The Herald's new Sensation.—In the Northern news will be found an abstract of a new Herald sensation about European plans. The following is the fullest extract we have seen from the letter professedly from its London correspondent but supposed to have been written in the Herald office as a feeler:—

"If there was anything in the councils at Washington that could be dignified with the designation of even third or fourth rate statesmanship, it would at once occasion a pause in the hostilities prosecuted against the South, *propose terms of peace,* and thus make the most of a virtue which is speedily to become a necessity.

"A sagacious President would not hesitate a moment in employing all the means at his disposal to forestall the European alliance while it is yet unperfected, by proposing terms to Jefferson Davis that he would not decline to accept. He would put an end to the existing belligerence, while he may yet do so without disgraceful humiliation. He would acknowledge her independence in the sense in which it will be acknowledged by the alliance. He would say in the truthful consciousness of his heart:—"Come, come, my old confreres; I have employed such forces by land and by water, and such other means as no belligerent ever employed before, and never will perhaps employ again, to coerce you back into the old Union. You have resisted them with a constancy, a resolution, and a dauntlessness which no belligerent ever displayed before, nor perhaps ever will display again. Let us shake hands and be friends henceforth and forever. There is room enough for us both in this hemisphere. Let us be sister republics, in fact and in truth, and enter upon the high career of working out for the benefit of cotemporaries, and all future ages, the problem of man's capacity for rational self-government —each emulating the other in its benign progress for the attainment of this ennobling end."

"This, you may be quite confident, is beginning to be the sentiment of the more moderate citizens of the United States sojourning in Western Europe—many of whom until recently were cordial supporters of the war. Unless a measure of this kind is adopted, and adopted promptly, mark my words, darker days are awaiting the Union than ever developed themselves to a nation in modern times. The people will become more and more divided against themselves upon such usurpations of power as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the enforcement of the conscription; and the party resisting will shield itself under any authority which may be presented for the recovery of a portion of its lost liberties.

"You may rely upon it, sir, that if you will employ your powerful influence in behalf of such a policy, you will take the initial step to win for yourself the glorious appellation of "Benefactor of your country." Millions of pens will be employed forthwith and millions of voices raised for the benign consummation."

Money.—We learn that the Depositary at this place has received about $1,800,000 in Confederate notes in exchange for Bonds.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Factory Burnt.—The Woolen Factory of A. R. Homesly, about 8 miles from Shelby, Cleaveland county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The fire originated by accidentally dropping a lamp into some loose cotton. Mr. Homesly's loss is about $35,000. No insurance. Besides throwing a number of poor people out of employment, the destruction of this Factory is a loss to the country at large, as all the woolen cloth manufactured was sold to the Government.

Charlotte Democrat.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

44th Reg't N C T, Kirkland's Brigade, in the engagement near Bristow Station, Va. Oct'r 14, 1863.
Commanded by Col Singeltary.

Field and Staff.—Killed: Lt R W Dupree, Co H, acting Adjutant. Wounded: Col T C Singeltary, slight

Co A. Lt R G Sneed com'dg.—Killed: Corpl R E Morgan, W H Williams, C A J Tally, Jasper Emory. Wounded: Jas Walker, D H Beck, Isaiah Cash, James Copley, H F Exell, E A Estes, Jas Forrest, J F Navils, severely; Jos Conner, S H Ferrell, A B Montague, D Mangum, J E Rose. J Self, J Stanley, B G Wilson, slightly; J R Perry leg amputated Missing: S R Hughes, W A Perry, E Emory, G Laws.

B, Capt R C Brown comd'g.—Killed: Delaney Gwatney. Wounded: J L Crawford. Jas Rogers, severely; W D Andrews, Benj House, McH Mitchell, slightly; Jno Harris arm broken; Jno Dew leg amputated. Missing Sgt F B Pitt, G Boetting.

C, Capt M G Cherry com'dg.—Wounded: Lt R E Mayo, Celer Sgt W Litchworth, Lemuel Cherry, Cornelius James, W McGlowhorn all prisoners; Corpl J M Clark, W Brewer, W Bullock, J S Harris, W Cannon, severely; Corpl W H Crawford, Theo Bullock, R B Fulford, Jno Musgroves, T E Randolph, Isaac Shores, slightly. Missing: Corpl A Congleton. K Clark, B F Long, W E Jenkins, J J McGowns, W O Pollard, B F Spain. Jesse Thomas.

D, Lt J S Easton comd'g.—Killed: Sgt W H Wellard, W Wainwright, W C White, J N Vestal. Wounded: Sgt J R Baldree, E M Albritton, R A Bryant, W J Harris, J G Mason, G Fulford, J T Jones, W H Williams, N E. Price, E Pilgrin, W T Holcombe, J K Jolly, severely; Sgt W R Hansel, Corpl W M Smith, W T Beaman, L Tugwell, B Fleming, G W Crawford, slightly. Missing: E T Elks, Jno Averitt, Henry Moore, W Peoples.

E, Capt J J Crump comd'g.—Killed: Eli Lambert. Wounded: Lt C C Goldston, Corpl A Thaggard, Ass Adams, Robt Brewer, Jas Mashburn, Henry Thomas, M V Tally, severely; Capt J J Crump, Sgt J D Wicker, Corpl F Bray, C B Dismukes, W Mashburn, H Heart, slightly; M D Wicker and prisoner. Missing: C B Myrick, N A Rogers, R A Crutchfield, Lemuel Smith.

F, Capt J C Gaines com'dg.—Killed: Lt J C Montgomery, Corpl Elisha Harris, Wm Keith. Wounded: J C Reeves, Jacob Snotherly, T F Haywood, C N Wright, Henry Thompson, severely; Sgt W C Hilliard, Miles Henley, Jas Tucker, Doctor Talbot, Alex'r Warner, slightly; J F Hamilton leg broken. Missing: Sgt W T Wade, Nelson Harris, J R Keith, J Crowder.

G, 1st Sgt W S Long com'dg.—Wounded: Sgt D M Sykes, G Adams, S W Thompson, A C Weysong, Edmund Allen, severely; Corpl J D Scott, P Garner, H G Nicholson, Jos Wright, J H Wagoner, slightly. Missing: E F Brown, D C Bryan, W Carlton.

H, Capt R W Singeltary com'dg.—Killed: Sgt H S Bean, Jas Sanford, B Davidson. Wounded: Sgt J C Cornelson, W D Ellerson, severely; Corpl A Martin, H Gardner, Jno Moon, slightly; Corpls Green and E Livingston, D H Miller, prisoners; J Woolen leg broken

I, Capt D H Smith com'dg.—Killed: J Laughinghouse, C Smith, L McGlowhorn, A Gwatney, A Harper. Wounded: Lts J J Bland and J M Lancaster, Sgt J Dawson, C C Butler, Wyatt Clark, severely; Capt D H Smith, Corpl N Mills, F McGlowhorn, M Stocks, T Stocks, E Nelson, slightly. Missing: Corpl D P Gaskins, Jas Elks, W Gardner, E A Gladson, F Laughinghouse, S McGlowhorn, Arthur Tucker, T J Wadsworth.

K, Capt R R S Lawrence com'dg.—Killed: Edgar Gupton. Wounded: J C Woods, B Woods, severely; W Gupton, Corpl E Swanson, slightly. Missing: Corpls W P Murphy and S Swanson, B Burnett, W H Gupton, C T Moss, L Suider, Jas Ashley, G W P Cates, J T Furgusen, J M Ogburn, W L Merritt.

Recapitulation.—Killed 2 officers, 28 men; wounded 6 officers, 104 men; missing 1 officer, 57 men. Total 198. 1 officer and 9 men missing were wounded.

E. C. KNIGHT, Lt & Act Adj't 44th N C T.

47th N C Troops.

Co A—Wounded: Lts G W Westray and S H Bridges, Corpl Wm Chambler, P H Araswell, W F Edwards, W G Murry, Ahija Griffin, Wm Tolbart Missing: Sgt C J Braswell, Corpl J C Eatman, E B Batcheler, Lovet Boykin, W S Batchelor, Cal Burnett, Jesse Davis, Jno Finch, D A Glover, T Glover, J Hegwood, B Jones, Jos Manning, W R Morgan, E W Patterson, S S Patterson, Wm Taylor, Jno Turner, Jno Ward.

B—Wounded: E H Brum, H Etheridge.

C—Wounded: Corpl H W House, B R Fowler, H H Forrest. Missing: Lt N S Brown, Sgts E A Williams, T V Bunch, Corpl J W Adams, H Dickson, D A Murborn, B Underwood, John Glover.

D—Wounded: Capt G N Lewis, Lts W H Blunt, J Q Winborne; Sgt E S Powell, Goodman Massingdale, W H May. Missing: Corpl A Winstead, A A Delbridge, R H Harper, D H Deans, J Q West, S D Risks.

E—Killed: Benj Taylor, J G Maynor, S M Parrish. Wounded: P G Mangum, W D Bledsoe, Wm Dancey, Thos Bailey. Missing: Chesley Searles, N Lassiter, J H Nipper, B C Jones.

F—Wounded: G H Wiggins, C B Freeman, Thos Fuller. Missing: A M Dickerson, P H Tharrington, W B Timberlake, W E Coghill, A A Williams.

G—Wounded: Sgt R D Herner, J H Height. Missing: N A Jones, G T Harper.

H—Killed: J P Scott. Wounded: Sgt N C Stronach, Stephen Crable, Sidney Crocker, W W Crocker, Josh Hancock.

I—Killed: Jos Geoch. Wounded: Josh Adkinson, Jas Hepson, Jno Pollard, Jno Ferrell, Cal Evans, W P Evans Missing: A C Jones, Jno Fowler, Wm Hales, Wm T George, W G Allmond, J S Wood.

K—Wounded: Jno Herron, J Feuss. Missing: D H Webb.

Total—Killed 5, wounded 49, missing 41.

46th N C Troops.

Co A—Killed: Corpl J T Smith. Wounded: A G Mears, Jno Ritchie, Paul Peninger, Stephen Bediford, R H Wyatt, Stephen Hammond.

B—Killed: Daniel Mills. Alison Rumple. Wounded: Sgts Jas Klutts, C C Harrymen and C A Bassinger, P C Crawford, Alex England, W G Harris, Jas Hirnbarger, Jno McNeely, Munroe Peeler, Miles Williams, Rufus Trexler, C H Waggoner, Fred Waller. Missing: Wm Stitler, Wm Dunn, W P Leslie.

C—Wounded: Corpl T Gardner, R J Robison, W J Pasehall.

D—Wounded: J W Shaw.

E—Wounded: Corpl S Goss, David Birchett, C R Thompson, A Teasley, K Oakley, R W Cates, J J Freeman, M Freeson, Daniel Kennedy, W L Wheeler.

F—Killed: Sgt N Spencer Wounded: Lt R P Troy, P F Hoyle, Thos Brooks, W F Blair, B A Johnson, G W Fox, A S Wright, Corpl A J Fatral.

H—Wounded: Sgt N C Johnson, Jona Sheffield, Jas Smith.

I—Wounded: Sgt L J Hall, W T Hair, W H McLamb, Thos Grotier.

K—Killed: H Deagerheart, R H Leonard, Jno Parker, David Wilson. Wounded: Silas Beovy, Jno S Hewitt, W R Birch, F Finger, O M Jarrett, W Setzer.

Recapitulation.—Killed 8, wounded 60, missing 6. Total 74. T S TROY, Lt and Act'g Ad'jt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

28d N C T, Battle of Raccoon Ford, Oct'r 11, 1863.

Co. A—Wounded: P L Turner severely.

B—Wounded: A M Lambeth slightly.

C—Wounded: Corpl W A Nall severely.

D—Killed: W H Purnell.

E—Wounded: Dan Vaughn slightly.

H—Killed: W J O'Daniel.

K—Wounded: R T Hager severely.

Recapitulation—Killed 2; wounded 6.

T. F. POWELL, A Ad'jt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., Oct. 21, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—For the information of those concerned you will please give space in your columns for a list of the casualties of Co. F, 15th Reg't N. C. Troops, in the battle at Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, 1863:

Killed: Privates Dan'l R Black, Ira Gaskins and W A Phillips. Wounded: Lt R Barnes, Sgt W B Smith, Corps D H Matthews, G D Spence, Privates A Ballard, J H Colville, W A Colville, John McDougald, T Miller, Stephen Moore since dead, T Norden, T E Bominger, T Link, H W Shoaf, S M Shoaf, Jas Shut, W Wade and John A Spence since dead. Missing: Privates D A McDougald, F Pickel, A Miller, E Smith, W A Sink, and E Q Spaugh.

A. D. CUTTS, Capt. Comd'g Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

48th Reg't N C Troops.

Co D—Killed: Jos May. Wounded: G B Campbell mortally, both arms off; J H Stutts hip, slightly; H W Stutts hip, side and arm; Jas Medgus shoulder and arm; E Davis flesh, leg; W A Stedman hip, slightly; E B Stuart head, slightly. Prisoners: H A Bridges, A McLean, H A Spence, Isaac Freeman, J A Freeman, W H Baker, Levi Wright, Riles Key, Masters Phillips, E D Morgan.

G—Killed: Haywood Laranee, Alex Burns. Wounded: Lt Jno Thompson leg, flesh; Lt Carney Clegg, Sgt Frank Hedding and Jas Watson, shocked by bomb; Sgt J T Gunter, Corpl Jno Guthrey, flesh, arm; Sgt Lassiter flesh, thigh; P Smith hand; L Dowdy flesh, leg; Jos Maddon arm, slightly, Peter Perry flesh, shoulder; Henry Roser leg, slightly; E H Burns leg and hip, severely; D Burns foot, slightly; Wm Wall hand and foot, slightly; Hubbard Waser, ——, Haralson, Watson Dowdy, Calvin Holt, hand, slightly; Jno Lomax thigh, seriously; two others slightly, names forgotten. Missing and supposed to be in hands of the enemy: H B Burns, Josh Stone, J M Dowdy, Jno R Abernathy, Saml Scalet, Tip Beal, C Burt. Recapitulation—Killed 9, wounded 23, missing 7. Total 39.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

You will please convey to the Ladies of the Ladies' Big Rockfish Aid Society of Cumberland county the thanks of my company for their kindness in remembering them in the way of clothing; the articles were very much needed and duly appreciated.

Very respectfully yours,

J. B STARR, Capt., Starr's Battery.

Additional Northern News.—RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—The last Flag of Truce boat brought up 1800 sick and wounded prisoners, and the same number of Yankees will be sent to City Point to-morrow.

At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, Judge Betts was interrupted in a speech favoring a possession of the war, by cries of peace

The Herald professes to believe that Napoleon is sending immense reinforcements to Mexico. Another letter from a London correspondent says the French Emperor has already sent sixty thousand soldiers to Mexico, and is quietly sending off soldiers, cannon and army supplies every week.

Cotton 84 to 86 cents in New York.

From Northern Virginia.—The latest advices from Northern Virginia represent matters as unchanged with the army of Gen. Lee. A portion of our forces are reported to be busily engaged in removing the iron from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Occasionally they are interrupted by the enemy, when a skirmish occurs, resulting in nothing decisive on either side. On Sunday last we understand there was a considerable cavalry fight north of the Rappahannock river between Gen Stuart and a portion of the enemy's cavalry. Of the result of the fight we could learn nothing last night.

Richmond Dispatch, 27th.

The Enquirer learns that the yankees were driven back 5 miles.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 27.—In the reported cavalry skirmish yesterday the enemy attempted to capture our wagons hauling railroad iron from the torn up track. They were attacked by our caval

A NEW SCHEME OF FINANCE.

The Hon. A. H. H Stuart of Va., one of the eminent statesmen of that State, well remembered as Secretary of the Interior during Mr Fillmore's Administration, has addressed a letter to a member of the Virginia Legislature, proposing a plan of financial relief. We copy the material parts of his letter from the Richmond Whig, as follows:—

The radical error was in attempting to carry on a great revolution without taxation, by treasury notes exclusively. It was doubtless proper to issue treasury notes to an amount sufficient to furnish a material currency. This was a cheap mode of borrowing, without interest, to that extent, and moreover, it furnished a currency of uniform value throughout the Confederacy, and thus regulated the exchanges. But the issue of treasury notes should never have exceeded one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of dollars. Every dollar issued beyond the smaller amount, (which Mr. Memminger assumed to be the sum required for currency,) tended to depreciate the whole body of the circulation, to inflate prices, stimulate speculation, derange the relations of debtor and creditor, and do incalculable mischief to the business operations of the country.

The treasury department having already issued currency to an amount four or five times as great as the wants of the country require, prices have gone up more than five times beyond their nominal standard.

Despondent men think the evil has grown to such fearful proportions, that it cannot be remedied. I am of a different opinion. But very prompt, active and energetic measures will be required to effect a cure. The evil is of a national character, and can only be remedied by a national agent.

In reflecting on the subject, it has occurred to me that in order to ensure success, the following features must be embraced in the scheme of relief:

1st. The issue of new treasury notes must be stopped.

2d. One-half, or two-thirds of the present issue must be retired from circulation.

3d. A pledge of a specific export duty on all the productions of our fields and forests, must be given for the payment of the interest and principal of our debt.

4th. A vigorous system of taxation must be adopted to meet the immediate wants of our Government, and if a deficiency should exist, it must be met by a sale of bonds, and not by the issue of treasury notes.

A combination of these features, in a well digested bill, will, I feel assured, give speedy relief to the country, bring down prices, diminish the expenses of the Government, substantially double the salaries of our officers and the pay of our soldiers, by doubling the purchasing power of the money, restore confidence, and place our currency on a firm and stable basis.

1. The first proposition is simple enough. Congress should, as soon as it assembles, forbid the further issue of treasury notes. The income tax (which will be enormous) will become due on 1st January, and will furnish the means of carrying on the Government for a few months, until the other measures, to which I shall presently refer, can be made available for the production of the revenue.

2. The second proposition, the retirement of a large portion of the currency, involves more difficulty, but it is by no means insurmountable.

The attempt to retire the superabundant currency by voluntary funding, has, all must concede, proved a failure. Patriotic men have invested, to a considerable extent, in the bonds of the Government, but the speculators and peculators, who are, unfortunately, large classes, have persistently refused to invest their ill-gotten gains in the securities of the Confederate Government. The voluntary system, therefore, throws all the burthen and all the risk on the better portion of society, and leaves the least meritorious to profit by their outlay.

To remedy this mischief Congress should provide for a rateable investment by every resident, according to his means, in the bonds of the Gov't.

I perceive, from an editorial of the Whig of 20th inst., that the census of 1860 shows the aggregate property of the Confederate States to be, omitting fractions, 6,231,000,000. If we deduct from this amount the value of the property of Kentucky and Missouri, and fragments of other States, not available for taxation, (amounting to about 1,700,000,000,) we have a net balance of near 4,500,000,000. Deduct from this 1,000,000,000 for loss of slaves and ravages of war, and the balance is 3,500,000,000. But it is proper, on the other hand, to add, say 1,000,000,000 for Government bonds and Treasury notes held by our citizens, and you restore the aggregate taxable property of the Confederacy to 4,500,000,000. Twelve per cent. of this sum amounts to 540,000,000.

The amount of currency which will be in circulation on 1st January next will be probably 650,000,000. The country can bear about 200,000,000. It is therefore proper to reduce the volume of circulation about 450,000,000, so as to leave 200,000,000 to effect the exchanges of the country.

Now, if it should be provided by law that every citizen should pay 12 per cent. on the aggregate value of his property in Treasury notes, you will be able to effect this reduction, and leave a surplus of 90,000,000 to be applied to the payment of interest, &c.

In raising this 12 per cent. on the taxable property of the Confederacy, it should be provided that 2 per cent. should be regarded as a tax, and the remaining 10 per cent. as a loan, for which the party paying should receive a Government bond, bearing 6 per cent. interest, secured by a pledge of an export duty on the productions of our fields and forests. These bonds should also be exempt from taxation of all kinds.

At first view, it may be supposed that this payment of 12 per cent. would be very onerous on the people. To avoid this objection, it might be provided that it should be payable in two equal annual instalments. But when it is recollected that the valuation of property under the census of 1860 was made according to the specie standard, while the payment of the 12 per cent. is to be made in a currency depreciated to less than one-fifth of its nominal value, it will be seen that the burden is by no means intolerable.

3. The pledge of an export duty for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption of the principal I regard as an indispensable feature of any efficient scheme. It is the safest and most fruitful source of our national credit, and it is the one which can be made available with the least burden to our people.

This war has developed the fact beyond all controversy, that the world is mainly dependent on the Southern Confederacy for its cotton, tobacco and naval stores. Partial supplies may be obtained from other quarters, but the quality of the articles is inferior and the quantity deficient.

Nothwithstanding all the persistent efforts of England to stimulate the production of cotton in India and Egypt, experience has proved that she is obliged to buy our cotton at 60 or 70 cents per pound. In consequence of over-production and ruinous competition among our own people, we have been furnishing cotton to the world at 10 or 12 cents per pound. It is to be hoped, that hereafter, we will profit by the knowledge we have acquired, and make Europe and yankeedom pay a fair price for the products of our labor. Assuming 12 cents, or even 20 cents, to be the least remunerative price to the planter, we have the wide margin, between those sums and the 60 or 70 cents at which our cotton will force its way into foreign markets, for an export duty.

The cotton crop of the Confederacy may safely be estimated at 4,000,000 bales. But allowing a deduction of one fourth for diminished production, in consequence of the abstraction of slave labor, there still remain 3,000,000. Counting each bale to weigh 500 lbs., and the export duty to be only 5 cents per lb., we have a revenue, from the single article of cotton, of $75,000,000—if we assume the tax to be 10 cents per lb., of 150,000,000. What a basis of credit would this afford! In time of peace, it would be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government economically administered, and the interest on a debt of 2,000,000,000.

In giving this pledge, however, care should be taken to reserve the right to discriminate, to the extent of fifty per cent. of the duty, in favor of such nations as may recognise our national existence within six months from the passage of the law.

Besides the direct benefits resulting from the ten per cent loan, and the security afforded by the pledge of the export duty, there are incidental advantages which should not be overlooked.

Among these are the following:

1. The compulsory loan of ten per cent will diffuse the debt of the Government rateably among the whole people, and thus create an interest in all classes in favor of the faithful payment of it—or if we may suppose that the representatives of the people would prove faithless to all the obligations of honor and patriotism, and repudiate the debt, the loss would fall rateably on all.

2. The existence of this debt would exert a cohesive influence among the States of the Confederacy, tending to prevent separations in the future for insufficient reasons.

3. The export duty, besides furnishing an invaluable basis of credit, and constituting an important element in the scheme for retiring the redundant currency, and transferring a large part of the burthens of taxation from our own people to foreign consumers, would tend to promote our material independence, by affording encouragement to the growth of the cotton manufacture amongst us. It will be seen at a glance, that if we lay an export duty of 5 or 10 cents a pound on raw cotton, it would operate as a bounty to that extent to the domestic manufacture. With such a bounty, no one can doubt that an extraordinary impulse would be given to manufacturing industry, and it would not be long before we could successfully compete with the Northern States and European nations in the markets of the world.

4. An unfortunate error was committed by the Confederate Congress in not imposing heavy taxes at the commencement of the war. Congress was greatly mistaken in supposing that a tax bill would be unpopular. On the contrary, the public, knowing that taxation must come, were anxious to meet it promptly, instead of having it hanging like an incubus over them. As far as my observation goes, the people, treating the public debt as their own, (as in fact it is,) like prudent debtors, wish to have it discharged with as little delay as may be practicable. Congress should respond to the popular sentiment, by imposing a tax sufficient to pay the interest of the debt, and a large portion of the current expenses of the war. A nominal tax of 5 per centum on property, is, in truth, a tax of less than 1 per cent before the war, for one bushel of wheat or corn, or one pound of meat or butter, will pay as much debt now as ten bushels or ten pounds would then. This important fact should not be lost sight of, in framing a system of taxation. Before the war the State tax was 60 cents on $100 worth of property. Half a bushel of wheat would then pay the tax. Now the tax is one dollar on every hundred, and half a bushel of wheat will pay the tax on $400! While therefore the tax on the farmer has been *nominally* increased 66⅔ per cent., it has really been reduced 75 per cent.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will dismiss all apprehensions of burdening the people by over taxation, and will come up to their work in good earnest. Whatever shallow politicians may have thought in regard to the course of events at the commencement of our difficulties, the people knew that a bloody, protracted and expensive war was the necessary consequence of the revolutionary movement. They accepted it, with all its incidents, and they are prepared to meet all its responsibilities. More fear is really entertained of the effects of unwise legislation than of the arms of the foe. The derangement of the currency, by the blunders of our authorities, has already done us more damage than the devastation of our territory by the enemy.

Maximilian.—It may be safely assumed that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria will soon be seated upon the imperial throne of Mexico. Hence we cannot be altogether indifferent to the character and fortunes of this prospective sovereign of a neighboring nation.

Maximilian is a member of the Lorraine branch of the proud, imperial house of Hapsburg. This is the ablest dynasty in Europe, and its claim of "divine right" to dominion is as firmly established as that of any family that ever ruled over nations. It has wielded the sceptre over different nations of Europe for more than six hundred years. It has witnessed the overthrow and extinction of many strong dynasties. Various and powerful efforts have been made for the destruction of the house of Hapsburg; but it has survived every shock. Its line of succession is yet unbroken; its prestige is yet potent and even controlling in the haughty family of kings.

The full name of the Archduke is Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph. He is the eldest brother of Francis Joseph, the reigning Emperor of Austria, and was born July 6, 1832. When his brother ascended the Austrian throne in 1848, he, in his quality of Archduke, became Governor-General of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. He received a regular military and naval education—has had some experience as commander in the field and is Vice Admiral of the Austrian imperial navy. In 1857, he married Marie Charlotte, youngest daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium.

Richmond Whig.

The Chickamauga Battle-Field.—The Chickamauga battle-field is in length about ten miles, and in breadth from two to four miles. It is a level plain, with a few knolls interspersing it irregularly. The growth is low, and consists principally of black-jack, oak and pine. A great portion of the field has never been cleared, though there are many small farms within its boundaries. A correspondent, who travelled over the field twenty days after the fight, says it is but a vast cemetery. The bodies are buried mostly in groups of from two to twenty.

Another "Baby-Waker."—Another splendid gun, of the Brooke pattern, has been sent to the Petersburg depot for shipment South. Its destination is unknown, but it will doubtless play a prominent part at one of the two points which are attracting the enemy's attention at present.

Richmond Whig.

Among the killed and wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga there are thirty printers and editors, a significant fact when we remember that this class composes such a small portion of the population of the South. In all there are only about eight hundred printers in the Confederacy, and half of them are now in the army.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP RODES' DIVISION, KELLY'S FORD, Oct. 22, 1863.

Gentlemen: There is little news of a military character going the rounds of Camp-dom, except the reports we have of Jeb. Stuart's pranks among the "blue coats" on the other side of the River. It seems that he has been employed with his cavalry in picketing a number of wagons sent across to haul away the railroad iron which we tore up some days ago, previous to our return to the Culpeper side; and that the yankees were opposed to any such proceeding on his part, whereupon they had some preliminary quarreling in the way of shooting cannon balls and shell at each other, which terminated in one of those horrid Cavalry affairs where they actually hack each other with their sabres in the most unconcerned and blood-thirsty manner. But as Jeb and his boys are not novices in this thing, they came out at the big end of the horn, and survive to blow off their achievements and curse the infantry for being *slow*. They are very unkind sometimes—these cavalry fellows—in their remarks about we poor footmen, but as every one knows the infantry never has any marching or fighting to do, and as they are all in a life insurance concern, they deserve all this contempt on the part of the cavalry.

There is some excitement among the North Carolina troops in regard to the election which comes off for members of Congress on the 29th inst. I have endeavored to find how the army will vote, and so far as my inquiries have extended they lead me to think that Mr. Smith, the present incumbent in the 1st Dist. will more than double his opponent Dr. Warren; in the 2d Dist. Col. Bryan Grimes of the 4th Reg't N. C. T. is quite a favorite and will get a large vote: [Col. G. has withdrawn.—OBSERVER;] the contest in the 3d District will be between Col. McRae and Col. Devane, both of whom are very popular; Strange will probably get a majority of the votes in the Companies from the 4th District. The Chatham county companies appear to favor the election of Mr. Christian in the 7th District, but do not seem to be posted as to the merits and politics of the two aspirants. Before the election it is to be hoped that Ashe's friends will put him fairly before these companies.

There is very little discontent in the Army now, which is attributable to no small extent to the course of the Observer, which has served for an antidote to the poisonous teachings disseminated by reconstructionists and submissionists.

A feeling of confidence in our early success seems to prevail; and the intelligent men of the army are prepared to endure many hardships and encounter many dangers in defence of our liberty; and will offer a hearty support to both State and Confederate administrations.

I hope that the coming winter will disclose some hope, to which we may cling without a fear of disappointment, that our efforts to secure freedom have been worthy the cause, and will no longer be deprived of their legitimate effects—a termination of this protracted War.

"HORNET."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 59TH REG. N. C. T., Oct. 25.

Messrs. Editors: The Army correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer talks knowingly of our recent expedition, dilates lengthily on the infantry fights, and touches slightly on cavalry fights under the appellation of "little skirmishes." Never since the beginning of the war has the cavalry acquitted itself more nobly than during the past campaign—said correspondent himself acknowledging that the country around Brandy Station is literally covered with dead horses. Yet we only skirmished! while the infantry fought. On the 10th of Oct. the N. C. Cavalry Brigade, Gen. Gordon commanding, crossed Robertson's River, 4th Regiment in front, drove the pickets from their posts, surprising an infantry reserve and scattering it over hill and dale for four miles, capturing over 100 prisoners and several stand of arms; thence circling to the left we found a large body of yankee cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, and engaged them till after dark. The next morning the bird had flown, and we hastened to the pike leading to Culpeper C. H., passing large bodies of infantry. Coming in sight of the town, we found the enemy's sharpshooters occupying the hills and his cavalry drawn up in line of battle. Our Brigade, all North Carolinians, was ordered to charge, under a rain of balls whistling uncomfortably near our heads. The 59th led the way, moving promptly at the command of its gallant Colonel, D. D. Ferebee, who, before the regiment had advanced fifty yards, was struck by a minie ball and severely, though it is hoped not dangerously, wounded. Though anxious to rejoin his command after his wound was dressed, the surgeon would not permit it. In this charge Lieut. W. A. Benton, of Co. A, was mortally wounded while leading his men against the foe. He needs no encomium at our hands; possessing every quality that most adorned man, his numerous friends grieve much at his loss. Calm and collected in time of battle, the service has lost a good and gallant officer. Serg't J. C. Shine fell at the same time, the last of four brothers who have given their lives to the cause, and several were wounded.

At Brandy Station we were successful after a serious loss in men and horses, and our weary soldiers rested on the battle-field. On the 12th this Brigade was ordered to Warrenton C. H. On the 15th we advanced to Manassas, again engaging the enemy, outnumbering us two to one. That day it happened to be our fortune to support a battery. The shells from the guns of the enemy came thick and fast, causing many of us to review our past lives and think of the future. Again were we victorious, after fighting till late at night. On the 16th we started round the enemy's lines, though the rain was pouring in torrents, and our shivering limbs protested against the move. At night, though wet and cold, we slept without fire. Between Centreville and Alexandria Gen. Stuart came upon a corps of infantry, exchanged a few heavy shots, and we were turned back. After loitering away a few days, Gen'l Stuart succeeded in drawing Gen. Kilpatrick into a trap near New Baltimore with three thousand men, and gave him a signal defeat, capturing five wagons, and two ambulances containing valuable medical stores, and running the enemy 8 miles. Never did a parcel of frightened men leave a battle-field so hurriedly. Gen. Kilpatrick dined at the same house at which Gen. Stuart breakfasted, and told the lady the next time she saw Gen. Stuart to present his respects and tell him he hadn't made much on this raid. Just at that time Gen. Fitzhugh Lee attacked him in the rear, the great General's dinner was out short, and he made a "bee line" to the right flank, with his myrmidons scattered to the winds.

Still the cavalry only skirmish! We honor the infantry, and hope it will do better in the future. At least give us credit for what little fighting we do, and be in proper place at the right time.

GAMMA.

Guilford Grays.—This company suffered severely in the recent fight at Bristow—of those who were wounded, J. W. Rankin, John T. Sockwell, H. R. Forbis, H. Crider and R. D. Weatherly have since died. The remains of Mr. Weatherly reached this place on Monday morning and were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground the following day.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 27TH N. C. T., Oct. 19, 1863

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following list of killed, wounded and missing of the 27th N. C. T., in the battle of Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, 1863:

Field and Staff.—Col J A Gilmer, left hip, severely; Lt Col G F Whitfield right leg, severely; Adjt W A Knight bruised on the hip and wrist, slightly; Sgt — J B D Weatherly groin, seriously.

Co A, Capt Jas D Bryan. Comd'g—Killed: Lieut J J Denmark, J H Parker, E Holloman, J D Howard. Wounded: Capt Jas D Bryan left leg amputated and severely in back; Lt Jno D Bryan left leg, slightly; Sgt M Woods bowels, mortally; Corps R T McIntyre left arm broken, Jas Gardner right knee. E Baines right hand; William Flowers right arm; Wm Faircloth left arm; L D Foreman shoulder; J F Faulk right hip; S M Grice left hand; S Holloman right thigh; Wm Hollowell left leg amputated; S Kilpatrick leg; C Mosely left thigh broken; N Musgrave foot; Jno Nash leg; Jas Overman through both shoulders; J Peacock arm, slight; J Pike side; Geo Hair shoulder; E K Philmon left leg amputated; J T Roberts right foot; E B Sasser left knee, severely; Geo Stegalls left leg T Thompson left foot, slightly; E Warrick left leg; E Warrick left arm broken. Missing: Corp J Sauls, W T Chesnut, W B Davis, Wm Hughes, J Weatbrook

B, J A Sloan, Comd'g—Killed: Lt J H McKnight, H Crider, Jno Canady, Jno T Lockwell. Wounded: Capt J A Sloan bruised on right leg; Sgt W C Steiner left thigh; Corp J R Forbis right hip, Sgt E M Crowson slight wound and prisoner; Corp C W Stratford left thigh; L S Lineberry right shoulder; A L Orrell right leg; S Gray bruised by shell; J W Rankin right lung, serious; R S Smith right foot; R B McLane two toes right foot shot off; J W McNairy left knee joint; Wm Sumeuer forehead, slight; E F Sbuler right leg; W F Hunter right hand and thigh, badly; H Coble right leg; W W Burnsides right groin; J W McDowell right foot; R B Gibson slightly in forehead; W D Dennis face; Wm May in head, seriously; Jas R Pearce arm and prisoner; L N Isley both thighs; Walter Greene leg, slightly; Cyrus Crowson both legs. Missing: F Shepherd, A L Stanly, R B Worrell, T M Woodburn, Geo H Woolen, W F Owen, J A Orrell, Jas A Marsh, Geo Lemmens, P Crutchfield, Jno Coltrain, J F M Beon.

C, Capt E G Wooten. Comd'g—Killed: Lt Ben Waters, Corp Benj Wooten, Caleb Boon. Wounded: Sgt M Peal left arm; Corp W B Casey hand, slight; B F Aldridge arm; R Sutton knee; R Kennedy thigh; R C Fields foot; Jno Potter thigh, slight; Jno Potter thigh; Jordon Potter thigh; T Herring groin; H Levitt toes; J H Barrow elbow; G Radford finger, slight; W Waters groin; J Fields knee; Jesse Sutton shoulder, mortal; R H Aldridge arm; D Savage hip. Missing: J Pendaw, J Suggs, A Sutton.

D, Capt C Herring, Comd'g—Wounded: Capt C Herring side; Lt C Harper face; Lt T F Wooley foot; Sgts D G Taylor leg, E Goodman leg, M S Nunnley, arm and face; Corp Z Harper leg, J R Gray thigh; A B Blizard head; W B Carter hand, B A Carter hand; L Devenport leg; W J Freeman neck and shoulder; J Howard leg; J Hardee thigh; J E Lee side died; D C Lee thigh; J A Quinn hip; D Strowd groin and hip; W S Wooley hand; R C Rodgers arm. Missing: R Deaver, W Outlaw, A Turner, W Brown.

E, Capt R W Joyner, Comd'g—Killed: Lt J R Tyer, R K Murphy, Jas Parker, Jno Norris. Wounded: Sgts H Brantley hand, A L Carr foot; Corps R J Long thigh, E A Barrett thigh; A J Baker thigh; B A Buck foot; J Brewer leg; W Corbett leg; D Corbett leg; H Corbett leg broken; J Murphy shoulder; M Nichols leg amputated; S Parker leg; W L Taylor leg; S Williams thigh. Missing: W J Kilpatrick, J James, W Pierce.

F, Capt T D Jones, Comd'g—Killed: Corp W T Sumner, Color Bearer, Elias Lane, Thos Riddick, Joshua Knights. Wounded: Capt T D Jones severely in left side; Lt F Nixon in leg; Corp D R Hobbs slightly in head; Jas Barclift wrist; M Bundy seriously in abdomen, B Dinkins severely in knee; W A Miesenheimer severely in leg; Thos Munden severely in both thighs; Isaiah Overman severely in left elbow; D Piller severely in leg; Jno Miller slightly in leg; C Hendricks wounded and prisoner. Missing: Lt W A Mabane, Sgt Theo White, R L Billips, J A Boyce, J B Hollowell, W S Mallory; Thos Nicholson, Chas C Small, A White, Timothy White

G, Capt Stephen Dickson, Comd'g—Killed: Corp H P Woods, W H Campbell, J A Gattis, G W Merritt, W F Pearson, J S Shields, J E Woods. Wounded: Capt S Dickson side; Lt J A Graham knee; Lt R D Patterson groin; E Brown arm amputated; F P Clark foot; J K Clark thigh broken; C S Cooley hand; G M Dorothy knee; E S Faucett thigh; A J Forrest hand; W Gattis thigh; J Haley hand; S P Lockhart bruised by shell; J Mowatt bruised by shell; S L Nelson leg; W H Newman face and leg; H Pickett leg amputated; W H Strain face; S G Strayborn ankle; D Thompson bruised by shell; W Thompson arm; J Webb breast; J H Woods thigh; W D Woods hip and knee. Missing: Sgt Ivy, Corp Hall, C H Blaylock, J M Browning, G W Copley, L Dunnegan, J N Fausett, J A Forrest, J E Hanner, W H McCauley, W R Ray, J B Scarlett, C J Shields, B B Warren, C J Watson, U Wilkerson, S K Woods.

H, Capt J A Williams, Comd'g—Killed: Sgt Moyo, J R Deloach, Lewis Herrington, Ed Corbitt, D C Smith, Frank Herrington. Wounded: Capt J A Williams through the body, supposed to be mortal; Lt H F Price left thigh slightly bruised; Lt R O Smith left breast bruised; Sgts E E Nelson left thigh, S Whitley in right thigh; Corps W C Burney right leg, D Stokes right thigh broken; D C Adams left thigh; J F Brooks right arm; J H Clark left arm; G F Evans finger amputated; R R Fleming left arm bruised; W B Garris right hand; Matthew James left thigh bruised; J H Little right thigh bruised; W J Peel both legs; J A Stokes left shoulder bruised. Missing: Joe Griffin, McG Davenport, Alfred Branch.

I, Capt W R Larkins, Comd'g—Killed: J W Titus, Wesley Howard, W J Proon, J D Gilbert. Wounded: Sergt W E Ward, ankle; Corpl E M Foscue, hand, severely; Privates L J Jones, leg and face, mortal; F King, right lung; H Marshall, right hip painfully; G W Mason, head, slightly; W Meadows, leg; J Meadows, leg, slightly; H J Owens, severely, thigh; W T Perry, both legs. Missing: Sergt C Hay, Corp D S Russell, Privates W F Kellysworth, S Williams and J W Wren

Co K, Lt Berry Parks, Commanding—Killed: Lt G S Johnson, Sergt J J Mattox. Privates W T Tobbert, W R Saule. Wounded: Lt Berry Parks, left leg; Sergt Wiley Thompson, in foot, slight; J Gardner, in foot; Corp J P Smith, in neck and arm; Privates R H Prestin, left breast; John Allen, arm, slight; J A Barnes, left thigh, slight; E G Beaman, left knee; B H Crocker, bruised by shell; Wm Ethridge, leg; J H Ginn, left thigh; J W Holland, left hand; Wiley Jones, thigh, dangerously; D H Lamberth, left arm; A J Mullis, right arm, slightly.

Recapitulation: Officers killed 5, wounded 15, missing 1. Enlisted men killed 35, wounded 172, missing 61. Total 289.

The regiment went into action with 32 officers and 450 men.

W. A. KNIGHT, Adj't.

At General Hospital. No. 1, Richmond Va., October 28th, 1863, of wounds received in the battle of Bristow Station, Corp'l Hugh Rufus Forbis of Co. B, 27th Regt N. C. Troops, and son of David Forbis of Guilford Co

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Wounded, in an engagement with the enemy, on the 11th Oct'r, near Stephensburg, Va, Corporal Willis A Nall, Co C, 23d N C T, severely in thigh by minie ball.

48th Reg't N C Troops.

Co A—Wounded: N J Rickett, S N Presson, H J Rees, Wyatt Pressler, A C Pressler, J L McLilland, S H Polk, Luke Sinclair, F M Peer, S Helm. J W Irby, Lt Lowry; A E Hemle wounded, missing and prisoner; E P Rushing wounded and missing. Missing: Joseph Brown, L F Austin, S L Mullis, G W Mullis. Killed: Milton Pressler

B—Killed: J A Rhodes. Wounded: Ivey Surratt, G W Smith, Wm Fritts, Hiram Swaney, Alex Pickett. Lt W Hamer, Wyatt Davis, Jesse Osborn, H A Cooper. Missing: W D Long, Jas Skeen.

C—Killed: D M Setzer. Wounded: Lt A W Troutman, R Cascaddon, R F Clire, M F Eidson, J Q Holdsenser, Jas Kyle, J Clire, D Scriggs, J M Walker, W J Waugh, Wm Hair. Missing: D Clodfelter, G L D Eller, P Lippard, C A Earnhart, J O Leslie, J C Plyler.

D—[Published in last Obs.]

E—Killed: J W L Belk, Jno F Smith. Wounded: Color Sgt Correll, Corpl J W Osborn, Josiah Davis, T C Eubanks, J J Griffin, J E Hancock, Ellison Hayes, M C King, D W Laney, Jno Milten, Thos Parker, General Richardson, M C Richardson, Milus Starnes, J L Yarborough. Missing: Sgt J W Parker, A H A Belk, B J Griffin, J B Stearnes.

F—Wounded: Corpl B F Richardson, Sgts G W Howie, Q M Walker, and J S Parker, Corpl R C Delaney, B Belk, J A Helms, W E Richardson, R T Sistar, J P Walker. Missing: O Bancum, W A J Huff, K G Stearnes, supposed prisoners.

G—[Published in last Obs.]

H—Killed: N F Miller. Wounded: Sgt J Imbler, Corpl S J Davis, David Essex, W B Essex, Christian Hege, Alex Lenord, Bily Lenord, H Walser, S Wilson. Missing: Sgt M T Lambeth, Wm Johnson, Casper Lenord, C A Hege, supposed prisoners.

I—Wounded: Sgts A H Boyet, W Q Pinyon, Corpl W Hoyle, T A Austin, N Biggers, Oliver Biggers, W J Cook, W F Cuthbertson, Albert Dees. Reuben Dennis, Wm Honeycut, J S Hunter, Saml Proctor, Jno Skipper, Jas York. Missing: J G Long, W E Pressley, W H Sligall.

K—Killed: Henry Hilton, Wm Candle. Wounded: Capt J W Betting, Sgts H T Newsom, A F Montague, Jno A Wood, Corpl A Kiger, Hyman Everhart, Sol Green, J Crouch, Saml Jenkson, Sob Heathcock, Joseph Wagoner. Missing: Jos Collet, Egbert Brewer.

THE LATE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

No connected account has yet been published of the movements of our army during the recent campaign in Northern Virginia. From the information in our reach we make up a hasty and imperfect narrative.

It would appear to have been Gen. Lee's plan to send A. P. Hill's corps by a route west of the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Manassas junction, there to cut off Meade's retreat whilst Ewell's corps followed on the right flank of the retreating enemy, and would be ready to fall upon his rear when he should be brought to a stand. In furtherance of this plan, Hill left Madison county on or about the 8th instant, and moved towards Sperryville; on the same day Ewell crossed the Rapid Ann at Raccoon ford. At this place occured the first cavalry fight, in which we drove the enemy back, but not without sustaining considerable loss.

Meade having apparently seen through the designs of Gen. Lee, began his retreat simultaneously with our advance, and, having the benefit of the railroad, and moving on a direct line, it is not surprising that he managed to frustrate them.

On Sunday Hampton's cavalry, under Stuart, moving in advance of Ewell's corps, reached Culpeper, and, moving along the railroad, encountered the enemy at Brandy station. The battle took place on the farm of John Miner Botts, one of the charges of our cavalry being made through his front yard. We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, had been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas, the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that Sunday night wrought a change in its condition, 3000 Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his corn-field. The next morning there were very few fence rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say while building high their fires, "pile on boys, they are nothing but d—d old Union rails." Botts came down Monday morning and said he would like to get a certificate of the quantity of corn used and rails burnt. He was dismissed very cavalierly.

Monday our cavalry came up with the enemy at Jefferson, on the road from Culpeper C. H., to Warrenton. There an obstinate fight took place, which resulted in the enemy being driven across Hedgeman's river to Warrenton springs, from which place the enemy were also driven after a battle. In each of these battles we took several hundred prisoners. Ewell's corps, having changed its line of march, reached Warrenton on Tuesday morning. Meade's army was at this time across the Rappahannock, and believed to have halted at Warrenton junction and between that point and Catlett station. 2000 cavalry were sent down from Warrenton to reconnoitre in the direction of Catlett. On arriving near this place Tuesday evening, they found the enemy were moving heavy columns of infantry along the railroad towards Manassas; and they thereupon immediately turned to retrace their steps towards Warrenton, but on reaching a road which crossed their route, leading from Warrenton junction to Manassas, they found that the enemy were also moving infantry in large masses along this road. They were thus completely hemmed in. Night came on as they reached this road. The heavy tramp of the enemy's infantry and the rumble of their artillery sounded right in front of them. Gen. Stuart withdrew his little force into a thicket of old field pines, hoping that the enemy would pass him by unnoticed and leave his road to Warrenton clear. The enemy were moving so near our position that every word of command and even ordinary conversation could be distinctly heard by us. Our situation was extremely critical; any accident—the accidental discharge of a pistol would have disclosed our position, and then, in view of the overwhelming force of the enemy, nothing awaited us but destruction or surrender. Stuart gave his officers and men to understand that surrender was not to be thought of, but that the enemy was to be fought to the last. A council of war resolved, as the best thing under the circumstances, to desert the 9 pieces of horse artillery, and for the cavalry in 6 columns to endeavor to cut their way through the enemy. But after reflection Stuart resolved not to abandon his artillery, and struck upon a device for informing Gen. Lee, who was at Warrenton, of his situation. He called for 3 volunteers to undertake a desperate enterprise. Crockett Eddins, of this city, and two other young men immediately stepped forth to undertake anything their General might order. Stuart ordered them to put on infantry knapsacks, and, shouldering muskets, to advance in the darkness to the road, fall into the enemy's column and, crossing it, to make their way to Warrenton, and say to Gen. Lee that he was surrounded, and he "must send some of his people to help him out." Eddins and his two gallant comrades obeyed orders, and reached Warrenton in safety.

The last division of the enemy halted and bivouacked opposite Stuart, and within 150 yards of his position—so close that we could hear the Yankees pouring out oats to feed their horses. During the night two of Meade's staff straggled into our lines and were taken prisoners. One of them, a gay young fellow, said to Stuart, "All right, General, we sup with you to-night, you dine with us to-morrow," intimating that Stuart would, by that time, be a prisoner.

At day-light Wednesday morning Stuart was informed by the cracking of our skirmishers' muskets that Lee had received his message, and was sending "some of his people" to help him. As Lee's advancing columns attracted the enemy's attention, Stuart, from the rear, opened on them with grape and canister. The enemy were much disordered by the cannonade from so unexpected a quarter, and, taking advantage of the confusion, Stuart limbered up his guns and, with cavalry and artillery, dashed through the hostile ranks and rejoined Gen. Lee. The enemy suffered a loss of 180 killed in this affair.

That evening Hill's corps reached Bristow station just after Meade's army had passed that point. What appeared to be a small force of the enemy was discovered behind a long embankment of the railroad, and two brigades of Heth's corps were ordered to dislodge them. Then followed the battle of Bristow, which has already been mentioned in these columns. What appeared to be a trifling force of the enemy turned out to be two full army corps lying in ambush to gobble up any inconsiderate brigades that might attempt to dislodge them. An hour's experiment convinced our men that a formidable force was in their front, and they withdrew. We had three or four hundred men killed and wounded in the fight. The enemy admit a severe loss, but they left but few of their dead upon the field. Before the main body of our army could get up the battle was over. That night our men were drawn up in line of battle, but when the day broke on Thursday morning the enemy was gone. Our forces followed them as far as Manassas junction.

Thus ended this famous retreat and pursuit. Our army returned to the Rappahannock, having lost in the campaign about 1000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and having taken near 2000 prisoners. Of the enemy's loss is killed and wounded we have no means of making an estimate. The results of the campaign are important. We took a large number of prisoners and horses, ascertained Meade's army to consist of not more that 50,000 infantry, destroyed the railroad from Manassas to Rappahannock station, and removed Meade's headquarters from the Rapid Ann to the Rappahannock.

Richmond Examiner.

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—The fire on Sumter, from Gregg and Wagner and three monitors, has been incessant since ten o'clock this morning. 379 shots have been fired at Sumter, 88 of which missed; nearly all were directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort. Not a single casualty at forts Sumter, Moultrie, or any of the batteries. No further firing on the city. The shells thrown and picked up were filled with Greek fire.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continuous fire on Sumter last night. No casualties.

The enemy's fire to day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the west face of Sumter. 779 shots were fired from Gregg, Wagner and the monitors; 80 shots missed. One man was killed at the Fort.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy and continuous all night, from Gregg, Wagner and central battery. It is reported that the Monitor burst her gun, and retired with her turret disabled. No further casualties reported. This morning heavy firing from the 200 and 300 pounder Parrotts is still progressing.

Yankees captured.—OKOLONA, MISS., Oct. 29.—22 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery, captured by Gen. Ferguson's command, arrived here this evening.

From Pascagoula.—PASCAGOULA, MISS., Oct. 29.—A courier from Bay St. Louis says that 100 yankees, under cover of the gunboat Commodore, landed at that place on the 23d, and surprised and attacked the cavalry, wounding one man slightly, and Capt. Marshall severely through the body. They recaptured 4 prisoners which we had previously taken, burned 4 houses, plundered the place, and carried off some negroes.

From Asheville.—Intelligence from under date of the 26th, received on Thursday, is to the effect that another fight had taken place at Warm Springs, Gen. Robert B. Vance in command of our forces. Several killed and wounded on each side. Full particulars not received.—*Standard.*

A Noble Sentiment from Gen. Braxton Bragg.—In a private letter it was my privilege to see, in reply to a gentlemen who had written to him on the occasion of the late victory of Chickamauga, saying, "The Confederacy embraces you! Be generous, and cease to have enemies," Gen. Braxton Bragg, with more than Roman virtue, says: "No man in my position, dear sir, can cease to have enemies. For doing his duty, bad and indolent men will denounce him. For neglecting it, good men will and ought to do it. Of the two, I prefer the former." In the light of this sentiment, the antecedents of this renowned hero become more than illustrious—they are sublime.

Shoes for the Army.—A little over seven thousand pairs of good shoes were received here yesterday, being the first installment of the season, we believe, from Columbus, Georgia, and manufactured under the supervision of Maj. F. W. Dillard, Post Quartermaster at that city. They are designed for distribution in the army. Last summer, Maj. Dillard inaugurated measures to turn out about one thousand pair per week, which number, we presume, has been increased since by the addition to the force under his command.

Richmond Whig.

Dividend.—The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent on the Capital Stock of said company, making, with the dividend in May, a total of 37 per cent during the year. We understand that the gross receipts of the company for the last twelve months have been in the neighbor

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—The seizure by the British Government of the steam rams built in England professedly for the Pacha of Egypt, but supposed really to be for the Confederate government, was the subject of remark by Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Society. He said:—

"There was one question on which he wished to say a word—he meant the building of ships here to be afterwards used by the Confederate Government. A good deal had been said about maintaining an impartial neutrality. He was in favor of doing so, but were they? It was said that they ought not allow ships to be built in this country for the Southern States; but ought they to allow cannon and ammunition to go out of this country to supply the Northern States? The cannon now being used to bombard Charleston was obtained from this country, and, for aught he knew, the horrible Greek fire, of which so much had been said, was manufactured here, too. He could not see why they should prevent the Southern people being supplied with ships, while the Federals continued to be supplied with arms * * * He believed that he only spoke the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this country when he said it would be impossible to restore the Union, and in those sentiments he believed the House of Commons joined. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Lindsay is undoubtedly correct in his estimate of the one-sided neutrality of the government. It tamely allows the yankees to get cannon and small arms in any quantity, and yet, on pretence of neutrality, seizes upon unarmed ships on suspicion merely that they are intended to be armed after leaving Great Britain and then to be used against the United States. But more than that: That government allows men to be engaged, not exactly enlisted, but engaged, in Ireland, to come to the United States and enter the army to fight against the Confederacy. These are anything but neutral acts. They are acts of favoritism to the United States and of hostility to the Confederacy.

Why does the government of Great Britain pursue this course? A variety of motives are supposed to influence her. First, she may be willing to see the monopoly of the cotton culture pass from the hands of the Confederate States, so that it may be stimulated in various parts of her own dominions. For the same reason, and possibly for others less practical, she is willing to see the end of slavery in the South. Then she is afraid of a war with the United States, by which she might lose some or all of her American colonies, add immensely to her national debt, and have hundreds of yankee privateers turned loose upon her commerce. In fact, as peace is the policy of all countries, so it is peculiarly the policy of England.

Yet these are all very poor reasons for violating the professions of neutrality which a great nation has so loudly made, violating them in favor of a people power ful in numbers and resources who have submitted to have every principle of British liberty broken down, and against a people few in numbers and feeble in means who are manfully struggling to perpetuate those principles of liberty. We greatly regret the course the English government has pursued, for there are many reasons which make it desirable that after the full establishment of the Confederacy our commercial and social relations should be with her rather than with France. Her unkind treatment now cannot but interfere with the accomplishment of such a desire.

THE FIGHT AT BRISTOW STATION.—The lists of casualties which we publish shew the sanguinary character of the affair at Bristow Station, the only occurrence which prevented the late advance of Lee's army from being a very decided and brilliant success. The two North Carolina Briggdies of Cooke and Kirkland were horribly sacrificed on that occasion, and we were hoping to hear a confirmation of the report mentioned in one of our letters from Virginia that Gen. A. P. Hill had been arrested for ordering the movement which led to the slaughter and mutilation and capture of many hundreds of our brave troops. From what we have heard we think there can be no doubt that either A. P. Hill, Lt. General, or Heth, Major General under him, is responsible for this shameful sacrifice. But, perhaps for the sake of screening these Virginia Generals, we see a letter in the Lynchburg Republican pronouncing the conduct of the North Carolina troops on the occasion "the most shameful incident of the war." Two brigades, perhaps 4000 men, are ordered to charge an unknown number of yankees, strongly posted in a railroad cut, the most complete kind of breastwork. The Generals did not stop to ascertain the yankee force, nor even to examine the nature of their protection, but blindly rushed them up to the assault. It turned out that there were three divisions of yankees, at least three or four times as many as there were of our troops, and their protected position and the open exposure of our men made the disparity equal to another doubling of the yankee force. Without being able to see their enemy, our troops were allowed to get within easy musket range, when the most deadly fire was opened upon them, and in fifteen minutes there was a greater carnage than is supposed to have occurred in the same space of time in any other battle of the war. The shattered remainder retreated, as a matter of course. They would have been born fools to have remained there to be *all* killed. And yet this Lynchburg Republican writer considers it a "most disgraceful affair." We do not think, from all we have heard, that he would have been mistaken in his estimate if he had located the disgrace upon one or both of the two Virginia Generals; but, as usual, the North Carolinians are made the scapegoat. The only exception we have noticed in this instance, is the Richmond Sentinel, which very warmly compliments the N. C. troops for their gallantry on this occasion.

We regret the systematic injustice of the Virginians towards North Carolina, for in the future civil affairs of the Confederacy their interests will be in most respects identical, and the remembrance of these things will undoubtedly tend to prevent that cordial co-operation which ought to exist between them.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—We have received the following gratifying letter from a well known and responsible citizen of Chatham:—

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Where is the cause for despondency in the South? I have recently returned from a visit to Gen. Lee's army near Orange Court House, Va. I have visited the army some six times since we have had an army in Va., and I confidently assert that I have never seen them better clothed, better shod, better fed, or in better *spirits*, than at present. It is true I found many of them depressed with reports from home relative to the so called peace meetings then being held in portions of North Carolina; the report that these meetings found any favor in the army is utterly without foundation and a *slander* upon our brave soldiers.

But the main object of this note is to call your attention to a comparatively new article of food, and a luxury truly, made at *home*—I mean the syrup made from the sugar cane. It is confidently believed that there is more molasses in North Carolina now than ever was at one time before, and of better quality. Nearly every family has from 20 to 200 gallons, and some much more. The quality is very greatly improved, as the machinery for manufacturing is better understood. The corn crop is being gathered, and is yielding finely, I believe; the impression is that we shall have fully an average crop. It is generally believed that there is more wheat in the country than has been for several years at this time of the year.

You are aware that the County Court of this County has made an arrangement by which every soldier's wife that has it not is furnished by the county 10 lbs. bacon, ¾ bushels corn meal, 15 lbs. flour per month, and 4 lbs. bacon, ½ bushel meal for every child under 10 years old.

If the facts I have stated are true, are not the fears of friends, and the hopes of our enemies, that we shall starve, alike unfounded.

Yours truly, S. H. E.

NB. Several communications unavoidably deferred.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 26TH N. C. TROOPS, Oct 25, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Thinking that perhaps the friends of the old 26th would like to hear from us, I propose giving a short sketch of our late transactions. Of our flank movement by which Meade was compelled to fall back I will say nothing, as that is generally understood. On the night of the 18th we encamped at Warrenton; and the next morning started in hot pursuit after the yankees. As the day advanced we found that we were gaining on them and this served to make us redouble our efforts to overtake them. Our Division was in front and Cooke's Brigade at the head of the Division; our Brigade next. About 1 o'clock we were informed that the enemy were just ahead, where they were resting in a field entirely unsuspicious of our presence. Cooke's brigade was immediately thrown into line on the right of the road, while ours came in on the left. We threw forward our skirmishers and began to advance through a dense growth of underwood. We soon emerged into the open field and could see the enemy as it were resting about a half mile off but on the north side of Broad Run. Wyatt's battery now came dashing to the front and wheeling into position soon let fly at the yankee vandals. At the first shot they seem to have been completely surprised. About the second shell that burst in their ranks sent them scampering in every direction. I never saw men run faster or seem more frightened. A few of the enemy were now seen about half a mile to our right along the railroad embankment. We changed the direction of our line and immediately began to advance, the left of our brigade resting on the south bank of Broad Run. When we were in about a quarter of a mile of the Railroad a battery on a hill just beyond, opened on us. Gens. Cooke and Kirkland now halted and sent word back that they would go no further without further orders. The order came to advance. We moved on and when in about 200 yards of the railroad the enemy opened a perfect hail storm of lead upon us from behind the embankment where they had been concealed. At the same time a battery on the other side of the run completely enfiladed our entire line, while another just across the road fired over their own men into our ranks. At this moment Lieut Col Jones, who has been in command of the 26th ever since the first day's fight at Gettysburg, gave the command "Charge." Away the gallant old regiment dashed ahead, and although we had lost a third of our men by the time we reached the road, the remainder, not in the least daunted, dashed up the embankment, which was near ten feet high, and poured a volley into the enemy not more than a few feet off. We now took the bayonet to them and soon they were running in fine style. Down the opposite bank the noble fellows dashed, and as they saw the enemy running in all directions raised a yell. But now we begin to look around for the rest of the line and behold it is nowhere to be seen. The enemy seeing that there was but a small band of us, quickly formed new lines on our right and left and commenced pouring into us from both directions, while a battery opened on our front. To continue in this position longer was to insure the death of every man. We now faced about to cut our way out, which the enemy was trying to prevent. We succeeded in gaining the rear, but with fearful loss. Out of 280 men who went into the fight we lost 186, 23 left dead.

It was afterwards found out that the enemy had three divisions behind the railroad. Some of our wounded men are now coming in, and I think by next Spring, if we have no more fighting, the regiment will number three or four hundred. Yours, respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

CASUALTIES—15*th N C Troops, at Bristow Station.*

Co A—Killed: Lt G D Cuthbertson. Wounded: Lt W E Woodruff, M L Parker, E T Marks, Isaiah Barns, Isaac Sumner, Tim Vaught. Missing: Henry Marks.

B—Wounded: Lt F L Rogers, Sgts B G Coon, J B Long, Corpls J E Helms and W P Richardson, J M Austin, L E Brown, G W Barker, J N Howard, J A Irby, C B Muse, W B McLean, J F McCorkle, Sgt Maj Jos E Porter. Missing: Sgt D M Rose, Jno Barmingham, W Condor, J D Helms, J M Pistol, J C Steel, J C Ramsay, J D Stinson.

C—Killed: C G Rippy, Corpl L H Blanton. Wounded: Lt J M Jarrett, Sgts J G Putnam and M V Putnam, G W Davis, R A Blanton, W L Blanton, R Simpson, H Weaver, A Weaver, G R McCraw, R S Tate, Wm Howling, A W Pannel. Wounded and missing: J Mahew, J Spurlin, F D Rominger, Levi Barrett, J D Robinson, J S Hendrick, S G Putnam, W A Hambrick, J P McIntyre. Missing: M Burns, E A Hardin.

D—Wounded: Lts W E Oldham and Massenburg, Jas Yow, Isaac ———, W P Cole, J A Wicks, C C Mann, J W Riggsbee. Missing: Winship Goodwin.

E—Wounded: D M Jard, S P Carver, Jac Cossart, J B Duke, A L Jenkins, M G Murray, G S Strickland, A M D Upchurch, N Winston, D C Winston wounded and missing. Killed: Alex Moore. Missing: H S Boss.

F—[Published in last Obs.]

G—Killed: P G Murphy. Wounded: J P True, G A Allen, S Painer, Corpls P H Longmire and H H Gilliam, Sgt J B Hamlet, N Neighbors, H King. Missing: Sgt J R Raney, J R Lenord.

H—Killed: Corpl C B Branson, M V Hopkins. Wounded: Sgt M V Isley, M Hughes, W Wiley, J P Linnis, G W Fesh. Wounded and missing: S A Stewart, W Jones, W H Gustin, Lt S M Robinson. Missing: J P Stanford, W Strayhorn, P S Thompson, H Painter, W Wagner.

I—Killed: Corpl J P Bradley, A P Allen. Wounded: Lt S M Pender, Sgt D H Barlow, W Bardan, S Lewis, D D Bayne, J W Cooke, W Folram, W Overman, D Peacock, A Taylor, W Warrell, Q Yelverton. Missing: W Johnson.

K—Killed: Capt G W White, Thos Moore. Wounded: Lt J P Cross, Sgt J B Armstrong, Corpl P C Walker, H S Spicer, J B Myers, C V Miller, J B Womble, Isaac Flood, H ram Hill, D S Hartley, W H Sandon; B Jarvis wounded and captured. Missing: H H Swicegood, Alex Gubble, Adam Hedrick.

Total 156.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., Sept. 28.

Messrs. Editors: I send you for publication the following deaths in Co E 38th N C Reg't, from the 17th December 1861, at which time they left their pleasant homes and firesides to drive the invading foe from our soil, up to this time; have succeeded in driving them from twelve bloody fields, viz: Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Cedar Run, Manassas, Ore Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Up to this time 27 of them have left us, to hear no more the bursting of shells and the whistling of minie balls. John Crauch was the first one to leave us; he died at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, 1st Jan'y 1862. E N Kelly, Thomas Garrett and Alex'r McKay all died at Camp Mangum in Jan'y 1862. H C Morgan, Feb'y 7th; E McDonald, Weldon, 27th Feb; Richd D Bounds, Richmond, 26th June; George Beard, Richmond, 27th June; Lt M T Covington, killed at Ellison's Mills, Va., 26th June; M V B Covington, killed at Ellison's Mills, June 26th; James T Branick, June 26th; Enos Kelly, wounds, died at hospital in Richmond, 28th June; H ri McCaskill, wounds, Richmond, 29th June; N T Baldwin, wounds, Richmond, 1st July; Alex'r McInnis, Danville, 18th Sept; Corp W T Covington, at home in Richmond county, N C, 30th Sept; 1st Sergt A G Dawkins, Winchester, 27th Oct; J B Webb, near Barryville, Nov 4th; Corp N T Bowden, Winchester, 20th Nov; James M Law, small pox, Richmond; B R Harris, at home in Richmond county, 12th March 1863; Wm J Hutchinson, killed at Chancellorsville, 3d May; Capt D G McRae, killed at Chancellorsville, 3d May; D B McInnis, died at Camp Gregg, 26th May; John R Cranch, Richmond county, 18th June; Council Wallis, Guinea's Station, 31st May; Corp W T Tyson, wounds received at Gettysburg, July 1st.

E. S. GARRETT, Serg't Co. E.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, Almighty God, in the dispensation of His overruling Providence, hath been pleased to number no longer among the living our highly esteemed Brother, David A Bissell, who was a worthy and efficient member of this Lodge and a useful member in society, and whose reward for his exemplary conduct was the love of its members; and the people, in appreciation of his friendship and worthiness, chose him as one of their Representatives in the State Legislature, which seat he occupied at the time of his death: Therefore

Resolved, 1st, That though we deeply lament and much deplore the irreparable loss in the death of our Brother, yet we bow in bow to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which He hath placed upon us.

Resolved, 2d, That in contemplating the death of our brother, we do fully realize the fact, that our doom is sealed, and that ere long we shall follow his footsteps, and that it would be wise and discreet in us, as accountable beings to the Great Judge of hearts, to reap the day as it flies in preparing for the well-being of our souls through their immortality.

Resolved, 3d, That we cordially unite our condolence with the lamentations of our beloved brother's family and relatives, and the large circle of friends left to mourn his death, and as a token of our sorrow we will wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our brother, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

WM. DAUGHTRY,
KILBA LASSITER,
JOHN A. BUTLER,
} Committee.

Mingo Lodge, No. 206, Oct'r 1, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The voting in the army took place on Thursday last. In the State it will take place on Wednesday next.

The following is all we have heard from the army:—

1st District.	Smith.	Warren.	Henry.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	2	0	2
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.	2	0	1.
Fort Fisher,	1		

2d District.	Bridgers.	Yellowley.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	4	4
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.	2	1
12th Reg't,	11	12
Fort Caswell,	00	21
Daniel's Brigade,	57	28
Ramseur's do.	142	86
Fort Fisher,	26	108

3d District.	McRae.	Devane.	Faison.	Leach.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	3	00	1	19
Fair Grounds Hosp'l, do.				11
51st Reg't,	18	89	10	69
Fort Caswell,	2	17	9	28
Daniel's Brigade,	17	7	12	1
Ramseur's do.	88	27	62	80
Capt Buie's Co at Wilm'n,		10	1	
Fort Fisher,	88		1	26

4th District.	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	10	5	
51st Reg't,	174	81	45
Fort Caswell,	169	41	8
Starr's Battery,	58	10	
Capt Buie's Co	32	10	1
Fort Fisher,	80	91	30
Atkinson's Co, 50th Reg't,	81	12	1

5th District.	Turner.	Arrington.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	93	18
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.	9	5
12th Reg't,	6	95
Fort Caswell,	1	10

6th District.	Gilmer.	Brown.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	4	27
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.	4	

7th District.	Ashe.	Christian.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	8	54
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.		7
49th Reg't,	12	41
85th Reg't,	30	49
Moore's Battery,	4	19
Fort Caswell,	5	10
Daniel's Brigade,	52	73
Ramseur's Brigade,	109	48
Fort Fisher,	1	4

8th District.	Lander.	Ramsey.
Fair Grounds Hosp'l, Raleigh,	8	13
49th Reg't,	101	217
12th Reg't,	45	
20th Reg't	36	8

9th District.	Gaither.	Smith.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	1	90
Fair Grounds Hospital, do.	2	4
49th Reg't,	1	70

10th District.	Logan.	Hyman.	Erwin.
Conscript Camp, Raleigh,	24	2	
Fair Grounds Hospital do.	6		8

Vote of the 51st Reg't, Long Island, near Charleston.

	4th District.			8d District.			
	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares	Devane.	McRae.	Faison.	Leach.
Co A, Capt Southerland,	12	00	00	4	00	00	9
B, Bell,				2	00	10	37
C, Stanford,				8	13	00	11
D, McEachin,	66	5					
E, Pope,	28	20	2				
F, Norment,	2	1	20				
G, Lippitt,	2	0	12	1	00	00	4
H, Maulsby,	7	8	7				
I, Sloan,	55	2	1	8	00	00	00
K, Murphy,	2	00	2	16	00	00	8
	174	81	45	89	13	10	69

The Election.—The following is the vote of Captain Buie's Company, on service in town:

Third District.—Wm. S. Devane, 10; Thomas I. Faison, 1.

Fourth District.—T. C. Fuller, 82; Robt. Strange, 10; O. P. Meares, 1.

The following is the vote of the soldiers at Fort Fisher:

1st District.—Smith, 1.

2d District.—Yellowly, 103; Bridgers, 26; Scattering 1

3d District.—McRae, 88; Leach, 28; Faison, 1; Holmes 1.

4th District.—Strange, 91; Fuller, 80; Meares, 20; Scattering 12.

7th District.—Christian, 4; Ashe 1.—*Wil. Journal.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT, CROPS, &c.—A business letter from a respected and intelligent citizen of Richmond county, contains the following paragraphs:—

"In this county all are right. The tithes will be paid without a murmur. We are opposed to put the cart before the horse in following the so called peace movement. We want peace, but want it in the right way and of the right sort—that is through our President and Senate, and independence. Ashe will be elected in the 7th District, I think by a large majority.

Many of our planters are doing their whole duty in this war; raising nothing scarcely but grain, having turned their large cotton fields into corn and sugar cane fields, and are supplying the production of their farms to the needy families of the county at the old price or near it. Many of their names deserve to be placed on that roll of honor, so that their country may know them when it sees them from the rest, and their posterity may rise up and call them blest, such as John P. Little, Esq., Capt. Benj'n F Little, P. N. Stanback, and others. Capt. Little, though in the army, has turned his large and beautiful cotton fields into corn, wheat and oats, and is and has been supplying the needy far and near at nominal prices. Many are the poor widows that have and will bless him for their bags of grain; his name will be for a long time to come, as it is now, a household word to the little ones; it will always augur full stomachs to them. The Captain lost his left arm at the Gettysburg fight above the elbow, while making that desperate charge on July the 3d. He had reached near the enemy's cannon before he received his wound and consequently fell into their hands. His family has had letters from him. He is doing well.

We have a fine time for saving the crops. Corn will be plentiful in this community; the wheat was never better, and large crops will be sown this fall; the weather is fine for sowing except a little too dry.

I hope some good and safe means may be devised to reduce the currency and bring down the prices. I for one do not like to charge them nor pay them. Gov. Morehead's plan is a good one, and I think will take well. It should be entered upon at once—let us go ahead of legislation. Such a spectacle would amaze the yankees as well as the whole world. I hope the voice of the Observer may be raised in this important matter as in others, and with a like success."

ANSON COUNTY.—A friend in Anson writes us:

"Would it not be advisable for your reporter to be a little more accurate in his weekly reports? Some of us went down lately to sell corn at $6, lard at $2, &c., and to buy *whiskey* at $25, as reported in the Observer of the very day we were "in market." But we found lard 1 75, corn 5 25, and whiskey $40!! So we came away with our keg empty—so was the demijohn *when we reached home.* Had it not been for an unfortunate obstacle—the law against distilling grain—we would have brought the corn back, and your estimable townsman Mr. Martine have had an order for a *still.* Well, maybe its all well enough—we had no business to be 'stortioning"; nevertheless, these cold mornings a revivifying matutinalizer in the shape of a "*few drops*" of John Barleycorn wouldn't be hard to take. Your idea, advanced some months since, of allowing a certain quantity of grain to be distilled, under proper regulations, was a good one. Especially would our soldiers be benefited.

"*Note Bene.*—We found pointer pups cheap in '*Fait,*' and invested our spare capital accordingly.

"*Crops.*—Our corn crop is coming in short. I scarcely hear a farmer speak of it who does not say the crop will fall considerably behind that of last year. A considerably larger proportion of land than usual, I believe, is being sowed in wheat, rye and oats—very properly. No killing frost yet.

"*Tithes.*—Our people are paying and preparing to pay their "tithes" cheerfully. Occasionally there is a grumbler, but upon the whole the law is probably as satisfactory as any that could have been framed to meet the emergency."

* * *

[The remarks of our friend about the market make it right to say, that it is impossible to keep up with the market prices, even from hour to hour. Things go up or down with little apparent reason, and very suddenly. As to the whiskey, $25 was probably the *buying* price, and $40 the selling price, as our Anson correspondent might have found if he had been a seller. Rather a wide margin, however, he will say, between $25 and $40. *Observer.*]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 4 pieces sheeting (142 yds.) from Mr. Henry L. Myrover.

From the North.—The Petersburg Express of the 31st has Northern news to the 28th. We annex all of the least interest.

Some skirmishing and yankee success are reported in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Rebel guerillas boarded a steamer on the Mississippi on the 21st ult., robbed the boat of $20,000 and other valuables, and then set the boat on fire, which was entirely consumed, with a large number of bales of cotton. One of the parties was shot, and three others were captured in the vicinity the next day. The boat was owned in Paducah, and cost forty thousand dollars.

Gold at New York 145½. Foreign dates are to the 18th.

Henry Ward Beecher had addressed a large audience in Liverpool, in support of the abolitionist view of the war. Beecher recommended an alliance between England and the U. S., to enable both countries to withstand the shock which may ensue from the threatening complications which, in his opinion, exist.

Mr. Roundell Palmer, Attorney General of England, stated in a speech that Great Britain could not recognize the Confederate States until they had achieved their independence. Their right as belligerents must be respected, but Great Britain could do nothing more at present.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate ex-Minister to England, had returned from Paris to London on business connected with the seizure of the Laird iron-rams by the Palmerston government.

Russia had commenced the work of the geographical obliteration of the Kingdom of Poland, an imperial decree ordering the incorporation of two whole districts of that country with the Russian Empire.

The Poles had applied to the Sultan of Turkey for a recognition as belligerents. The Czar had notified the Sultan that such recognition will be taken as a declaration of war against Russia.

The English Cabinet had postponed its decision as to the recognition of Poland as a belligerent.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—The bombardment of Sumter is regarded as the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday, 1215 shots, of all calibres—from 15 inch Monitors to 800 pounder Parrotts, and downward—have been thrown into and against the fort. The only casualties have been 7 privates in the 12th Georgia, all slightly wounded. On Thursday night no casualties. The bombardment is still going on, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, but the enemy are, at present, paying no attention to them.

Friday's Courier says:—

It is believed in military circles that the enemy's fire has reached its maximum, and that his guns cannot much longer stand the strain to which they have been subjected since the commencement of the present bombardment. This opinion seems to be sustained by the fact that the fire at the time of writing this report, (11 o'clock Thursday night,) is much slower than it has been. The average time between the shots Thursday morning, was about one in every two and three minutes; since then, however, the average is not more than one in every ten minutes.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—The enemy's fire last night on Sumter continued furious and incessant from his land batteries. This morning about four o'clock, a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying some of our men detailed from the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina Regiments beneath the ruins. Thirteen men are missing—their names are yet unknown. Two bodies have been brought to the city—one, Mr. Martin of the 12th Georgia, the other an overseer of negroes.

From Tennessee.—MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 29.—The enemy have crossed a division at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, and taken possession of Raccoon Mountain. They are apparently fortifying. The enemy have kept up a rapid shelling of our camps on the West side of Lookout to-day, our batteries replying. No report of casualties. Heavy skirmishing is anticipated on our left. Jenkins' division attacked the enemy at two o'clock this morning, and captured a number of wagons and twenty prisoners. The enemy occupy the west side of Lookout Creek and Longstreet's forces the east side.

President Davis at Mobile.—On Saturday last President Davis reviewed the troops at Mobile, Alabama. After the parade he delivered a brief address to the citizens and soldiers. He congratulated the people upon the fact—which he assured them he felt to be the fact—that our cause is now in a better condition than it was a year ago. Having just come from the scene of the great battle of Chickamauga, it was impossible that he should not refer to that, and though it could not be expected that he should allude to contemplated movements, yet he was happy to say that the brave victors of that bloody field stood ready and anxious to strike the blow which should secure the complete fruits of their glorious victory. He could say more—that he believed that they would strike that blow, and that Rosecrans's unwieldy legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to the Ohio. The same spirit animated our armies elsewhere, and all they needed was to be properly seconded by the people at home.

DIED,

In this town, on the evening of the 31st, PHILA L., third daughter of Maj. D. G. and Mrs. A. S. McRae.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In Rockingham, N. C., on Friday morning, 23d inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. HARRIET ANN STEELE, wife of Col. W. L. Steele, and daughter of Thos. Crawford, dec'd, late of Henry county, Tenn.

Of Diptheria, near Gold Region, Moore county, on the 23d of Sept'r, PATTIE ANN, aged 14 months and 10 days, and on the 19th of October following, SALLIE MARGARET, ages 6 years and 6 months, children of Edward and Martha M. Stewart. 'Tis hard to part with our little ones, but "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at General Military Hospital, Wilson, N C, on Sept'r 22d, Private Asa J Gunter, of Co D, 35th Reg't, of Chatham county. The subject of this notice met with his death in the following manner: While attempting to Nahunta Depot, on W & W R R, to step on the moving train of cars which was conveying his Reg't to Weldon, he was thrown between the cars, his right leg dreadfully mangled and left foot crushed. He was carried to the hospital at Wilson, where all human aid was rendered him but proved unavailing, and in a few hours he expired. He was among the first to rush to arms in defence of his country; for more than two years he had served as a soldier, winning the confidence and esteem of every one who knew him, and by his courteous manners endeared himself to all his associates. He was severely wounded in a desperate charge with his regiment at Malvern Hill on the 1st July 1862, and fought bravely in other engagements with the enemy. He was never heard to murmur or complain—always ready to perform any duty which was required of him. He has a kind father, mother, brothers and sisters, at home, and two younger brothers in the service; but they should mourn not as for one without hope, for he died as he had lived, a zealous patriot and christian.

R. E. P.

Bib. Recorder and Ch. Advocate please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Permit me to announce the death of Corp'l Neill McDonald, of Co H, 26th N C T, he having fallen in the battle of Bristow Station, Va, on the 14th Oct'r 1863. He was a dutiful and brave soldier, beloved by all his comrades. He was a native of Moore county, and enlisted at Carthage on the 3d June 1861 for twelve months. About the first of March 1862 he re enlisted for two years or during the war. He fell while charging the enemy's lines behind the railroad. We feel that we have lost one of our best comrades. He was a pious and christian-hearted soldier, and I hope is at rest where the sound of cannon and the rattle of musketry will be heard no more. A FRIEND.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of the Bar, held this day, His Honor, Judge Osborne, was called to the Chair, and Wm M Harries appointed Secretary. On motion, Messrs Thos C Miller, H L Holmes and Sam'l J Person, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. Mr. Person reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The members of the Wilmington Bar, desirous of paying a tribute of respect to the memory and worth of their lately deceased friend and professional brother, Joshua G Wright, do resolve,

1st, That by his death a most excellent man has been taken from amongst us, and the public has sustained an unusual loss. He was benevolent in his feelings, warm in his sympathies, generous in his conduct, refined and courteous in manners, of high sense of honor and the strictest integrity, and best of all, a sincere and devoted christian.

Resolved 2d. As a member of the Bar, he was learned in the law—an eloquent advocate—faithful to his duties—polite and respectful in his bearing—always zealous for his clients, but never unmindful that justice is the true basis of professional effort.

Resolved 3d. As a citizen, he was universally respected and esteemed, and by his sobriety and high moral tone, as well as by his liberality and devotion to the public interest, has left the impress of his character upon the community in which he lived and whereever he was known.

Resolved, 4th. That the members of the Bar unite in expressing their high admiration of his character, both as a citizen and a lawyer, their grief at his great loss to them and to the public at large; and would tender the consolation of their sympathy to his afflicted family.

Resolved 5th, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the Wilmington Journal, and that His Honor, Judge Osborne, cause them to be entered upon the minutes of this Court.

The resolutions were eloquently and feelingly supported by Messrs H L Holmes, E W Hall, and Judge Osborne.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS W OSBORNE, Ch'm'n.

Wm M Harries, Sec'y.
Oct'r 30, 1863.

MARRIED.

On 16th inst., by D. C. McIntyre, Esq., H. R. IVEY of the 51st Reg't N. C. T. to Miss MARY ELIZA IVEY, all of Robeson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 15. Lard 2 00
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 25.
Butter 3 00.
Coffee, $8 to $10.
Cotton 75 to 80.
Cotton Yarn—$3 to $25 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—In demand. Family $70 to $80.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Grain—Corn very scarce, 8 00 to 10 00. Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 3 50. Peas, cow 3 50 to $4, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 25, dry 8 00 to 8 50.
Iron—Swedes $1 25.
Leather—Upper 10 00 per lb., Sole $7 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 to $40 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25 to $40; Peach Brandy $25 to $40.
Molasses—Country made $8 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12
Nails—$125 per keg, retailing at 1 50 to 2 00 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel; sweet, 5 00 to 5 50.
Rice 22½ to 25 cts.
Sugar—$2 50 to 3 00.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 87½ to 2 50.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 80 cts. per lb. Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who knew Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.

Sept. 25. 67-itepd

To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people. Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty where it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our War of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence. When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in *Peace.* Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given. In the Army they are well known, and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-tc

AUCTION,

AT Sales Room on Thursday the 12th Nov. 1863:

1 Superior Rosewood Piano, 7 oct.
1 do do do 6½ oct.
1 do do do 6 oct.
1 Rockaway.
1 Barouche.
1 Buggy.
1 Ladies' Black Cloth Cloak.
1 handsome Black Silk do.
1 Lot Furniture.
1 Page's Grist Mill.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Oct. 31, 1863. 77-3t

100,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

I WILL expose to public sale from One Hundred Thousand to Two Hundred Thousand pounds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO!

at my STORE in Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th of November 1863. JOHN F. FOARD.

Oct'r 17, 1863. 76 4-pd

Harnett County.

THE Justices of Harnett county are requested to meet at the Court House in Lillington, on Monday 9th Nov. at 11 o'clock, to make additional provision for the comfort and relief of the families of those who are in their country's service. R. C. BEGDEN, Chm'n.

Oct. 31. 1t

Notice to the Public.

I WILL run a BUGGY to Cheraw for the accommodation of travelers three times a week. Leave Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 1 o'clock, P. M. Return to Fayetteville T

CAMP LIFE IN THE WEST.

Army correspondence of Charleston Courier.

Autumn is upon us in one of her most savage moods. The picturesque has become puddle esque; the heavens are shedding their floods, the woods their crimson dyes, and the saucy wind, sharp as Shylock's knife, searches to the very crannies of our boats. Such has been the weather which for two days has made us melancholy, misanthropic and miserable. Rain, rain, rain, that "mournful music of the mind," has drizzled and poured upon us by turns, until camp has become a chaos, and the men dream of Noah's ark and Mount Ararat as a pastime. Poor fellows! Without shelter, half fed, with no covering at night but a bower of leaves and threadbare blankets, no resting place but the rocky hillsides down which a myriad of muddy rivulets are coursing, with fires inundated, clothing saturated, feet wet, bodies shrivelled, and intermittent agues knocking at the door, it is no wonder that they give vent to a natural mud-puddle infirmity, and grumble at this purgatorial existence.

The soil is soaked and slippery; the mud ankle deep and dotted with "lovely islands in solution;" the streams choked, fords impassable and bridges gone. You attempt to walk, and after reeling like a drunken man attempting to preserve his equilibrium, there are ten chances to one that your locomotive apparatus will fly up, your head down, and a beautiful map of the country done in red clay will be impressed in a most uncomfortable manner in a most inconvenient place. Copyrights of "Life in Tennessee," like these, are dirt cheap all around us.

As an illustration of camp comfort, pardon me for giving you a personal specimen. Towards dusk one evening last week, I called upon a prominent officer. Headquarters, such as they happened to be, were on a declivity of Missionary Ridge, so steep that a stone started at the top would have rolled two hundred yards to the bottom. Fire of logs in the back ground and half a dozen horses tethered to the trees. Fifty yards distant our entrenchment, and a hungry crowd cooking evening rations. Was invited to supper —looked in vain for the accessories—but directly an Ethiopian ganymede produced from a bag that had gone the rounds of a Western campaign a bone, five biscuits and a pinch of salt. Five minutes more and a tin cup, that served at once for five and table, was set before us, oderiferous with the fumes of smoking hot coffee. Our table was a rock, our spread a blanket, and an appreciative appetite compensated for every other want.

Seated on the ground, around the camp fire, we talked over old times and home affairs until nine o'clock. "Stay with us all night." It was not hard to say—"yes!" I searched fruitlessly for the bed chamber, *alias* tent, but the luxury did not belong to even headquarters. In a few moments, however, an India rubber blanket was spread upon the softest place, leaves gathered to make it still more sylvan, more blankets were laid down, and I was told to "take the middle." With a tolerably stout officer on either side, all three occupying not more than four feet breadthwise, packed like sardines and straight as liberty poles, my friend on the uphill side constantly rolling against me, and I, in turn, pressed against my down hill neighbor, you can imagine the situation, and why it was that before morning the latter unfortunate was obliged to prop himself up with rocks to keep from rolling to the bottom of the hill.

Here with as pretty a picture spread before us, as ever graced the easel of an artist—the clear blue dome of night's dark tent above—the camps of the enemy in full view, their pickets only 600 yards distant, thousands of fire lights gleaming like stars transferred from heaven to earth, and the music of the bands of both armies mingling with our "good night" thoughts of home—we slumbered as peacefully as if in the grotto of an houri.

Such is life in camp You will agree with me that to enjoy it requires tough stomachs and unsusceptible sittings down. Our troops, however, are patient as human nature will permit them to be under the sometimes trying circumstances, and preserve that jolly indomitableness of disposition, which is the ever present characteristic of an American, whether he be climbing an Egyptian Pyramid, bivouacked in a desert, or controverting scripture logic with His Holiness, the Pope.

Even in danger the imperturbable good nature of our men always floats first to the surface. A shell drops in camp or along the line, scattering the messes for a second like a bevy of woodcocks. Instantly some voice bellows, "Cease firing, you darned Yanks—arms to the shoulder," or some other jocose or bellicose remark that starts the merriment to rippling through all the variations of a laugh, from an incipient te-he to a jolly ha-ha-ha! Now and then, however, the occasion is not so funny, especially when a dinner pot is upset and a day's meal spoiled. Several of the escapes from injury are almost miraculous. Only two or three days ago Col. Walker, Lieut. Col. Goss, Major Humphries and others, officers in the Palmetto Sharp shooters, were clustered in a social circle near their quarters, when a Parrott shell exploded in their midst, and scattered its fragments on every side, but without touching an individual.

Soon after the arrival of the Virginia corps, Longstreet, McLaws, Kershaw and Jenkins were engaged in reconnoitering a position for our troops. One of the Federal batteries opposite threw a shell which exploded within ten feet of the party, yet the only injury done was the infliction of a slight wound between the eyes of General Jenkins—just sufficient to partially stun him for a couple of hours, and leave a pretty cicatrice on the bridge of the nose, as a souvenir of the occasion.

At another time Generals Longstreet and Law, Colonel Manning and others, were partaking of lunch, when a shell, bursting near by, sent a fragment against the cheek of the latter officer, knocking him down, and drawing an ounce or two of blood. Longstreet, who is as cool and quiet as the Prince Nonchalante under all circumstances, simply changed his lump of bread and meat from one hand to the other, adjusted the head of the wounded officer, and, without more ado, resumed his repast and conversation.

Major General McLaws had only evacuated his tent five or ten minutes, when a shell entered the cot on which he had been reclining, and made havoc generally in the apartment.

Probably there is not a man in the army who, during the experience of the last two years, has not one or more similar instances of hair breadth escapes to narrate—events which, if they could be collected, would form one of the most interesting war volumes that could be published. They would show, too, how the hand of Providence is manifest in the life of every individual—protecting him from harm, and averting those dangers whose errand, left to mere Fate as umpire, would have been death.

Foreigners in the Confederate States.—It appears from the United States census for 1860, that the number of foreigners in the States now forming the Confederacy were—Alabama, 12,000; Arkansas, 4,000; Georgia, 11,000; Kentucky, 59,000; Louisiana, 81,000; Mississippi, 8,000; Missouri, 100,000; North Carolina, 3,000; South Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Virginia, 35,000; Texas, 47,000. Total, 443,000. Total in non-seceding States and Territories, 3,693,000.

The Next Meeting of Congress.—On the 7th day of December, Congress will meet in Richmond.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WARREN COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 20th inst., at the largest meeting of the citizens of Warren county ever held, in their Court House in the town of Warrenton, F. A. Thornton was called to the Chair, and L. Henderson appointed Secretary.

In a few able and eloquent remarks, the Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take such steps as may be necessary to bring down the prices of the necessaries of life to the government standard. Hon. W. N. Edwards, being called on, made able and patriotic remarks, cordially endorsing the object of the meeting. J. T. Williams offered the following resolutions, which after addresses by Dr. Pitchford, General Jenkins, J. B. Backelor, all favoring their adoption, and an amendment, at the suggestion of Dr. Pritchard, to the 5th resolution, were unanimously adopted,—the meeting voting on each resolution separately.

Resolved 1st. That we the citizens of Warren county, will promptly deliver the tenth of our products to the government, as required by law.

Resolved 2nd. That we pledge ourselves to sell to the government and families of soldiers and other consumers, all of our surplus products, at the prices established by government, and we further pledge ourselves when any citizen refuses to sell his surplus at government prices, to report him to the government agent, that his surplus may be impressed.

Resolved 3d. That we will not under any circumstances sell to speculators, or encourage speculation in the necessaries of life.

Resolved 4th. That we regard it to be the duty of all good citizens to sustain the credit of the government, and we will look upon him as a public enemy who directly or indirectly seeks to depreciate the currency.

Resolved 5th. That the merchants, mechanics, tanners, millers and traders, of whatsoever character, who buy to sell again, and charge more than thirty per cent. profit on their purchases, shall not be considered as embraced in the second resolution as consumers.

Resolved 6th. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two persons in each district, to procure the names of all who are willing to subscribe their names to the foregoing resolutions, and when so obtained, report the same to the Chairman, in order that he may present these resolutions, together with the names of all who subscribe them, to the County Court, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the said Court, and preserved as a part of the history of the times.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Register, and Petersburg Express, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy.

F. A. THORNTON, Ch'n.
L. Henderson, Sec'y.

A Yankee View of the Situation.—The New York World of the 16th speaks of Rosecrans' situation as "painfully interesting," and says that although "he cannot wish to fight," it is clear that, "with a victorious army in front, and his flanks and rear open to attack, he must soon fight or else give up Chattanooga." Possibly, he may have to do both!

Referring to the recent occurrences in Northern Virginia, the World says that though "the administration has not allowed the country to know the precise condition of affairs, it is clear that Gen. Meade has been forced back by Lee's army to Manassas" (a distance of some fifty or sixty miles.) The World adds, in speaking of the fight at Bristoe Station, "it is painfully humiliating to all loyal Americans that in the third year of the war the rebels can still compel our army to fight battles within a few miles of the Capital. No wonder that gold is going up and the popular confidence going down."

In regard to Charleston, the World expresses a doubt whether any serious attack upon the defences of the harbor will be made "for some time to come." These are the points of chief interest and importance in the war at present. The review of the New York editor shows how little they present to encourage the idea that the effort at "crushing the rebellion" is making headway. How long it will take them at this rate to complete the job is a sum for them to figure out. If a frog in a well climb one foot a day and fall back two at night, how long will it take him to get out?

Richmond Whig.

The last of Rosecranz.—Another illustrious Yankee has suffered martyrdom. The sprightly, agile, pretentious, daring and ambitious Rosecrans has gone the way of McClellan, Pope, Buell and the rest of them. He had just issued a congratulatory order to his troops enlightening them and other unbelievers as to the wonderful things they had accomplished, but the obtuse and callous authorities at Washington, not seeing matters in the Rosey light, expressed a sharp and decisive dissent by ordering him to pack his knapsack and be off. A renegade Virginian named Thomas, a misbegotton product of the good county of Southampton, three years ago a red hot "fire-eater," and, when South Carolina withdrew, a raging secessionist, succeeds him. Since the day of Judas Iscariot, however acceptable traitors may have been to men engaged in the perpetration of some great villainy, they have not been remarkable for success. Thomas's career will be a short one; and it will be a phenomenon in the moral world if it should not be as disastrous in its close as it is disgraceful in its beginning.

The New York Herald says the new programme is to unite the armies of Grant and Burnside with that of (the late) Roserans, at Chattanooga, and place the whole under command of Grant. We hope this may be so, and that concentration will be met by concentration, so that the mighty issue may have its bloody solution and the war be brought to a close, where our brave troops have already given so signal a proof of their invincibility.

Richmond Whig.

Execution of Dr. Wright.—We are deeply pained, but not surprised at the unwelcome intelligence which we publish this morning. Dr. David M. Wright, of Norfolk, was hung by order of Abraham Lincoln, at Norfolk on Friday last, about meridian. A Federal Surgeon who reached City Point on the truce boat Saturday, says he witnessed the execution, and that the Doctor died with heroic firmness.

We had no personal acquaintance with Dr. W., but those who knew him long and intimately, speak of him as a high toned honorable gentleman, courteous in his bearing, honest in all his dealings, benevolent to the highest degree, and universally respected and beloved. He leaves an interesting family, who have no pang of regret, save the severance of that tie which had so closely linked them to husband and father in life. He died a martyr to the noble cause of Southern independence, for in slaying his insulter, he did only what the noble Jackson did at Alexandria, and what many others have done in other portions of the South overrun by the cruel and insolent oppressor. He was a native of Eastern North Carolina, but had resided in Norfolk for twelve years—perhaps longer.—*Pet. Express, 26th.*

Prisoners.—The number of yankee prisoners held in Richmond is recorded at the Libby as a fraction under 12,000.—*Rich. Examiner, 24th.*

YANKEE NEWS.

There is no great deal of interest in yankee papers of the 23d inst. beyond the removal of Gen'l Rosecranz, which took place on the 19th. Gen. Grant succeeds him.

The Washington Chronicle makes the following statements relative to the removal of Gen. Rosecranz:

"We are in receipt of astounding intelligence, in regard to the removal of Gen. Rosecranz. The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle.

"It is rumored that three charges are made against this late popular commander.

"The first charge is preferred by Generals Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosecranz left the battle-field during the crisis and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to officers there, that the day was lost.

"It is reported that subsequently, through opium, he became insensible.

"The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive.

"The third charge, as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro' in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnson, who was operating against Grant.

"If these charges are true it is most unfortunate, as the name of Rosecranz was a talisman of immense weight."

Speculations.—Washington, Oct. 22, 1863. —There has, at no time since the beginning of the war, been manifested by the military authorities here, so much buoyancy of feeling and assurance of speedy success. All our armies are in motion, and all prepared to crush any enemy they may encounter. The appointment of Gen Grant to the command of the three combined armies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, is the prelude to a splendid forward movement The reports from Gen. Banks, in reference to his overland expedition, and from both Gen. Burnside, in Southwestern Virginia, and Foster in North Carolina, are most cheering, and indicate that the circle of the rebellion will, within a few days, be narrowed down to a very small compass. It is not prudent to expose the details of the movements about to be begun. It is sufficient to know that the authorities here have entire confidence in their success.

Major General Meade arrived here this afternoon. It is understood that Gen. Meade is here to consult with the President in regard to a new and success-promising movement of the army of the Potomac, for the execution of which arrangements are already being made. If rapidly carried out as proposed, this movement will surprise Gen. Lee, relieve Burnside from all threatened danger, and take Richmond before the rebel army sent westward can be brought back there.

Army of the Potomac, October 22.—It is not contraband to state that an important movement is contemplated which will give joy to the heart of every true Union man and overwhelm the Confederacy with the deepest gloom. The nature of that movement, and the time when it will be made, cannot be communicated to the people, who may prepare themselves for an agreeable surprise.

The Rebel Movements.—The general impression is that Lee is falling back on the defences of Richmond, with the intention of sending all his available forces to Tennessee.

Another rumored removal.—A telegram to the N. Y. World dated Washington, Oct 22d, says that it has learned from a trustworthy source that Dahlgren was relieved from the command of the Iron-clad fleet at Charleston a few days since, by Capt. Thomas Turner, of the Ironsides, who has been appointed to the position.

Another Sensation rumor from Europe.—The New York Herald of the 22d contains a letter from London, on the 10th, professing to give an outline of a treaty to be entered into between the Pope, Austria, France, Spain and the Confederate States, the latter stipulating upon a guarantee of independence, never to attempt to annex any portion of Mexico, Cuba or Porto Rico, and to aid in repelling any armed intervention on the part of the United States in behalf of Mexico or the Spanish West India Colonies. The writer says that it is feared that if the Lincoln Administration should conquer the South he would undertake to rule all America by the sword; and eventually, consider the whole civilized world too contrated for a field of operations. He then intimates at some length that the best policy for Lincoln, under the circumstances, is to make peace with the South and let the two Republics work out the problem of man's capacity for self-government. The letter closes by recommending Bennet to advocate the peace policy. The Herald closes an editorial in allusion to the letter, to which it attaches importance, by urging another vigorous blow at the rebellion. By prolonging the war we increase the danger of European intervention and war throughout christendom.

European News.—The news from Europe, by the Hibernia, is two days later.

The two [rebel] iron rams in the Mersey had been formally seized by the English Government. Two war vessels had been previously engaged in watching to prevent any attempt at their departure. The London Herald says that Earl Russell, in ordering the seizure of the rams had "succumbed to the pressure" of the Federal Government. The London Times says the question of the legality of the furnishing of the rams will be fully argued on its legal merits, and the vessels will either be permitted to leave "with clear bills, or not at all."

The Mexican Emperor elect was to set out for Mexico in February or March of next year.

Queen Victoria, with two of her daughters, were thrown from a carriage near Balmoral. They escaped with some slight bruises.

Lord Lyndhurst died on the 12th of October. He was a native of Boston, Mass.

Later.—New York papers of the 24th report that Dahlgren's removal is certainly untrue.

Meade has returned to his command after a satisfactory interview with the President, with instructions to follow up and attack Lee.

It will be some time before the army can advance. The destruction of the railroad by the rebels is complete. Everything in the shape of a bridge or culvert is utterly demolished. The Baltimore American says that Meade's army will take a new route to Richmond.

Gold in New York on Saturday, was quoted at 147.

There was a snow storm at St. Louis on the 23d, six inches deep.

From Europe.—The Etna, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th, has arrived. A guard of marines had been placed on board the rams seized in the Mersey.

The Liverpool cotton market continued excited, and closed on the 14th at an advance of 1d to 1½d. On the 15th, prices were still advancing.

The Courier d'Etats Unis says the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond have assented to the removal of the French tobacco stored at Richmond, and vessels were about repairing to City Point, when the Washington Administration suddenly withdrew the consent it had given.

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—Charleston, Oct. 26.—The enemy's batteries, Gregg and Wagner, opened fire at eleven o'clock this morning, from seven guns on the former and four on the latter. The fire was principally directed against Sumter and Fort Johnson. Two of the Monitors were also engaged. The firing ceased at dark. 100 shells were thrown from Morris Island, and from the Monitors 160; 5 of them struck. Some 10 or 15 shots, from twelve pounder Parrots, were fired at Moultrie. No damage done yet. Our batteries replied vigorously.

Charleston, Oct. 27.—Firing of the enemy was renewed at 7 o'clock this morning from Gregg, Wagner and centre batteries, upon Sumter, Fort Johnson, and occasionally upon Moultrie and the batteries upon Sullivan's Island—the heaviest upon Sumter. The shot and shell thrown were mostly two and three hundred pounder parrots. Some of the James and Weard rifled cannon shots have been picked up. No casualties so far. Our batteries keep up a steady fire. The Monitors opened hot this morning.

A Raid near Norfolk.—We have news from an unexpected quarter of a brilliant little affair. On the 16th inst. a company of partisan rangers, under the command of Major Edgar Burroughs, attacked the steamer J B. White, on the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, captured and burnt her, together with a dredging machine and two lighters, which she was towing. This steamer is the same vessel which was run out from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe last year by J. Byers, the pilot, who gave information to the Federals that the evacuation of the city was going on. She was on her way to Great Shoals, and was captured at a place called Betheigar. The crew and passengers were taken off into a swamp near by and paroled. The steamer was valued at $30,000. Major Burroughs also attacked the mail steamer Fawn on the canal; but though a heavy fire was poured into her, she got by.—*Dispatch, 26th.*

From Tennessee.—The Knoxville Register, of the 19th, says: We are advised—whether credibly or not future developments must determine—that Rosecrans's soldiers, for five days past, have been furnished each with a cracker and a half per diem. Federal deserters represent their condition desperate in the extreme. All the information we can gather leads to the conclusion that many days cannot elapse before the fate of Rosecrans's army must be determined. In the meantime, measures are being adopted to dispose of Hooker and Burnside in East Tennessee.

The same paper, of the 21st, says: Important movements are now being made which, as we are advised, it may be improper to define. We continue to hear of desertion of considerable bodies of men from Rosecrans. Federal troops readily exchange a blanket for a quart of meal. The whole force of Rosecrans in and beyond Chattanooga, across the river, is estimated to be 85,000 strong. Of our own strength we do not assume to know anything.

The Mississippi again Closed.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Telegraph says:

"You will learn from the despatches I send you to-day, that at present Gen. Tom Green has the Mississippi river as effectually blockaded at Morganza, as it ever was at Vicksburg: in fact, it is more so, for up to the date of his last despatches, no boat had run the blockade since his battery was erected. The Yankees shelled his force for several hours the other day, but he was so securely protected that not one of his men suffered. He has now planted his battery, and so effective is it, that he turns back every gunboat or transport that attempts to pass up or down the river."

Exchange of Prisoners.—We understand that nothing whatever towards continuing the exchange of prisoners was accomplished by the interview between Judge Ould and Gen. Meredith, at City Point, on Saturday last. Proposition after proposition has been tendered the Federal Commissioner, but all without avail.

Pet. Express, 20th.

Col. Ruffin.—The death of Col. Thos. Ruffin, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, is again repeated in Northern journals. It will be recollected that Col. Ruffin was wounded in the recent fight at Bristoe Station, and fell into the hands of the enemy. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Washington, Tuesday last, October 20, says; Col. Ruffin who was wounded at the Bristoe fight, died, and was buried at Alexandria Sunday.

The Harvest.—The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, of the 19th inst., says: "The harvest now being gathered in this District is truly plenteous. The corn crops are unusually large: the sugar cane has turned out well, and thousands of gallons of syrup are being made. Potatoes, rice, peas, &c., have been made in quantities. Where, then, is the ground for despondency? Our armies are victorious in the field: the enemy has been foiled and driven back; the crops are abundant. Let the people praise the Lord of the harvest; and let them practice those graces which He commands, one toward another. Let those who have, share their abundance with those who have not. Let the dark spirit of extortion take its everlasting departure from our midst; and let the smiles of plenty illumine even the faces of the poor."

New York and the Call for Troops.—In response to this call of the President, Gov. Seymour issued his proclamation, urging the people of New York to promptly furnish the quota of soldiers required of them, and avoid a draft.

Lincoln's call for Troops.—It will be interesting to note the result of this last proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. The result of the struggle hangs upon its success or failure. Should it fail Mr. Lincoln may as well throw up the sponge at once. Should it succeed, the war will go on. We do not think it can succeed, and are therefore inclined to believe that the day may be approaching when the federal administration will not be indisposed to come to honorable terms with the brave people against whom they have so long carried on a fruitless and bloody warfare.

Toronto (Canada) Leader.

Accident at the Powder Mills.—The Incorporating House of the Powder Mills, near this City was blown up on Friday morning last. The loss of building, machinery, powder, &c. amounts to about $12,000. The accident will somewhat interfere with operations of the mill, but will not stop it, and we are glad to be able to state that no one was hurt by the explosion.

Raleigh Standard.

Generals on Horseback.—"Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, says:

It is a significant fact, although it has been noticed in former letters from other localities, that nearly all the officers who went in on horseback were either killed or wounded, while a considerable proportion of those on foot were unhurt.

The color-bearer of the 10th Tennessee, (Irish,) having been shot down in the battle of Chickamauga, the Colonel ordered one of the privates to take the colors. Pat, who was loading at the time replied—"By the holy St. Patrick, Colonel, there's so much good shooting here, I hav'nt a minute's time to waste fooling with that thing."

Chattanooga Rebel.

Still Hunting the Invader.—Hermes, of the Mercury, gives the following instances of the manner in which such atrocities as the recent brutal murder of Mr. Sands Smith, of Mathews, by the outlaw, Spears, are avenged:

Not long ago an officer, returning on furlough to his home, within the enemy's lines, was startled by the crack of a rifle. Glancing around, he saw a boy, about fourteen years old, looking up a tree; as if to ascertain what had become of the squirrel he had missed. The officer was about to ride on, but, being doubtful of his road, went back to the boy, asked him to point out the way, and made some jesting remark about his bad shooting. The boy then began to question him, and, satisfying himself that he was a good Confederate, said: "Do you think I am fool enough to waste powder and lead on squirrels? Come here?" He led the way through the thick woods, and some thirty yards off stopped beside the body of a dead yankee, still warm. "That makes eight I've killed," said the boy. "They are either deserters or stragglers, I don't know and don't care which; I always kills 'em." In the same county, or one adjacent, there is an old man, a "still-hunter," who has killed 17 yankees, and sent in sixty prisoners, all bagged with his own hands. These facts come to me from a gentleman who obtained them from the officer in question, and places implicit faith in his word.

An Equivocal Prayer.—An Englishman who lately passed some weeks in Baltimore speaks strongly of the loyalty to the Southern cause which he found there. Hatred of the yankees is intense. The feeling of the more reserved and temperate people there found vent in the address of an eminent Episcopal clergyman when the command went forth that the President should be prayed for. "My brethren," he said, "we are commanded this day to intercede with the Almighty for the President. Let us pray. May the Lord have mercy on Abraham Lincoln's soul"

During the heat of the battle of Chickamauga, an Owl; alarmed at the unusual tempest of sounds, was frightened from his usual haunts. Two or three Crows spied him at once and made pursuit, and a battle ensued. The contest was observed by an Irishman of the 10th Tennessee, which was at the time hotly engaged. Pat ceased firing, dropped the breech of his gun to the ground and exclaimed in astonishment—"what a country! The very birds in the air are fighting!"

Chattanooga Rebel.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Out houses This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk Level, Harnett county

J. A. HARMAN

October 22, 1863 75 9tpd

NOTICE.

A NO. 1 NEGRO MAN for sale. Any one wishing to purchase such property, will please call on Hugh Simpson, Jr., at Ellisville, Bladen county, or P Alderman, Cumberland county, who will show the property

Oct 19, 1863. 75*2tpd

Land for Sale!

BY a verdict of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, made at Fall Term 1863, in the matter of John Johnson, Guardian of Dan'l McMillan, I shall, on Tuesday the 17th day of November next offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, Three Hundred acres of land, more or less, belonging to said Daniel McMillan The said land is situated in Richmond county on Little Shoe Heel, on the old stage Road leading from Cheraw to Fayetteville, adjoining the land of Malcom McMillan, Arch'd Johnson, Robert N Fairly and Col. Alex. Shaw The said land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale Bonds with approved sureties will be required of the purchaser

JOHN D. SHAW, C. M. E.

Rockingham, Oct. 13 75 *2tpd

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John Averitt, Sen'r, for certain purposes, I will offer for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND in Harrison Creek Swamp, supposed to be 185 acres; one other tract of 170 acres on the old Wilmington Stage road; and perhaps two other tracts, one of 175 acres, near the first tract, the other 240 acres near the second tract Sale at the Market House on the 17th November next at 12 o'clock

Terms at sale JOHN AVERITT, Jun'r

Oct'r 25 75*3tpd

Salt Works for Lease.

THE subscriber will lease until the 1st April next, a commodious HOUSE and LOT on Wrightsville Sound, together with a set of SALT WORKS. The works with proper attention will make from thirty to thirty-five bushels per day. They are now in good running order, having been within last week thoroughly repaired. They will be let at a money value or such a portion of the salt at the option of the lessee. A part of the team will go with the works provided early application is made. Address me at Black Rock, Brunswick county, or Wilmington, N. C. S. LLOYD

Oct. 18, 1863. 72-4t*2t

NOTICE.

Pay your Confederate Tax for the year 1863!

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes:

At Elizabeth Town, on Monday the 9th of Nov. next.
At Bryan Swamp, Tuesday 10th.
At Mayesville, Wednesday 11th.
At White Oak, Thursday 12th.
At Beaverdam, Friday 13th.
At Mrs. Reeves's, Saturday 14th
At Colly, Monday 16th.
At Kelly's Cove, Tuesday 17th.
At Westbrook's, Wednesday 18th.
At John K Clark's, Thursday 19th.
At Kelly's Store, Friday 20th.

All persons must pay their Taxes within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be enforced without regard to persons.

The Assessors will attend at the same times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on the matured crops, and on gross sales for the quarter ending the 1st of October 1863. J. A. ROBESON,

Tax Collector, Bladen county, N. C.

Oct. 2, 1863. 75*120N

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 3 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on and for two weeks previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson on the fourth Monday in November next, to settle the Estate of R. E. Troy, deceased, as far as possible All persons having claims for or against the same, will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Hurley, Adm'r of Elisabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

73*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

LOST,

ON the road from Cedar Falls to Egypt, between Cedar Falls and Mr. H. W Dixon's, one PISTOL, Colt's patent. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at either of the following places: Mr. J. Gilchrist's, Mr H. W. Dixon's, Mr A. Lawrence's, or delivering it to me of Fayetteville W H NEWBURY

Oct. 16, 1863 73 4tpd

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the Old Issue of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "Greensboro," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT so signed and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

W. A Caldwell, Secretary. 67*3m

PUBLICATIONS

BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A W Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldiers in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA —A tale of a soldier's faithful love—an extract from Myrtle Leaves—a pretty poem, now ready. Price per hundred, $10 00

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Thos. H. Hill. Second edition. "It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer.* "This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner* Price $1 00.

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GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Price $3 00

THE STEP SISTER. Price $1 50.

DARRELL MARKHAM. Price $2 00.

TANNHAUSER, or THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS, a splendid poem Price $2 50.

RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN. True and exciting. Price $3 50.

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Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

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The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

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A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

Also, A QUANTITY of New Southern Music.

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All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C

Sept. 1. 60*y

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.

Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Exr's, vs. Henry Magnee.

Original Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnee, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's Attachment.

Witness, John W Baker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D., 1863.

69*6tpd] JOHN W BAKER, Clerk

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, vs Arch'd McRimmon, John McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jno. McRimmon and Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Christian McRimmon, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Murdoch McRae, Executor of the Will of Joseph McRimmon, deceased, and Daniel McLeod, Executor of the Will of Neill McRimmon, deceased, against Arch'd McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon.

Petition for Division of Slaves

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McCallum and his wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of